

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1888.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

OF THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND; FOR 1888.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES STEWART, MARQUESS OF
LONDONDERRY, K.G.

&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1888, being the twentieth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The returns obtained from the Collectors of Customs and the Coast Guard show that the number of Registered Vessels in Ireland during 1888, fishing for sale, amounted to 5,828, with crews consisting of 21,003 men, and 798 boys.

Of the above 1,502 vessels, 6,077 men and 328 boys, are shown as exclusively engaged in fishing; and 4,326 vessels, 14,926 men and 460 boys as partially so engaged.

It would appear that there is a decrease of 37 vessels and 41 men, and an increase of 92 boys, since last year.

We have, however, to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that these returns cannot be considered as accurate, as we are aware that numbers of boats are engaged in fishing, particularly on the west coast, which are not registered.

The difficulty of getting boats registered on this coast is very great, the Coast Guard stations being so few and far apart. Long stretches of the coast are unguarded; and it is not in most cases, without considerable trouble, inconvenience, and often expense, that fishermen can bring their boats to a station to be registered.

MACKEREL FISHERIES.

The quantity of mackerel taken during 1888 was considerably less than in 1887. In the beginning of the season the weather was so stormy that little fishing could be carried on. Numbers of vessels could not attempt to put to sea, and were in consequence, with their crews on board, laid up in harbour for weeks. Expenses of maintaining the crews going on all that time, as much as if they were fishing, made the season financially disastrous for all concerned. The total capture was 160,725 boxes, realising to the fishermen about £129,084, averaging 16s. 1d. each box of 2 cwt.

The nationalities of the vessels engaged in this fishery in 1888 were as follows:—

Irish,	294	Scotch,	21
English and Manx, . . .	318	French,	86

According to the returns we have received, the Irish boats attending this fishery show an increase of 6, the Scotch boats a decrease of 17, and the French vessels an increase of 19, as compared with 1887. The English and Manx remained the same.

REPORT OF THE

The following are the quantities landed at the principal stations named during the year; the total amount, as nearly as can be computed, realized by the fishermen; and the average price per box:—

	Boxes.	Total realized.	Average Price.
		£	£ s. d.
Kinsale, ...	54,785	34,081	0 13 2
Castletownbere, ...	34,816	23,615	0 13 2
Baltimore, ...	19,114	17,565	0 18 4½
Knightstown or Valentia, ...	15,561	19,271	1 4 9
Ventry, ...	8,477	5,066	0 11 11½
Castletownsend, ...	5,645	3,884	0 13 9
Ballydonagan, ...	4,268	5,296	1 6 2½
Schull, ...	3,738	6,403	1 14 4
Ballycrovane, ...	2,760	3,656	1 6 11
Barrow, ...	1,892	1,485	0 15 8
Dingle, ...	1,887	1,379	0 14 9½
Ballydavid or Smerwick, ...	2,110	1,303	0 12 4½
Union Hall, ...	1,095	1,089	0 19 10½
Courtmacsherry, ...	830	509	0 8 16½
Seafield, ...	685	570	0 10 9½

A statement of the quantity of mackerel landed around the coast of Ireland, so far as statistics have been collected, will be found in Appendix No. 2.

In addition, however, to the quantity mentioned, a good deal was transhipped and sent direct to England, which is not included in these returns.

Fishing commenced at	Date.	Ended About.
Kinsale, ...	14th April.	22nd July.
Castletownbere, ...	27th March.	19th July.
Baltimore, ...	October, ...	7th November.
Knightstown (or Valentia), ...	29th March.	16th June.
Ventry, ...	6th October.	3rd November.
Castletownsend, ...	15th March.	20th June.
Ballydonagan, ...	September, ...	December.
Schull, ...	27th March.	21st June.
Ballycrovane, ...	3rd October.	30th October.
Barrow, ...	30th March.	3rd August.
Dingle, ...	2nd October.	25th October.
Ballydavid (or Smerwick), ...	31st March.	1st May.
Union Hall, ...	29th August.	30th November.
Courtmacsherry, ...	3rd April, ...	17th July.
Seafield, ...	1st September, ...	5th November.
	28th March, ...	22nd May.
	1st September, ...	1st December.
	9th April, ...	25th June.
	3rd April, ...	30th May.
	1st September, ...	14th November.
	30th March, ...	7th July.
	8th September, ...	3rd November.
	April, ...	July.
Seafield, only a few days fishing in May, ...	—	—
Seafield, ...	10th September,	6th December.

At Kinsale there were 200 men employed in the buyers' boats, at 26s. each per week, and 250 men at 25s. per week each, as packers, carters, &c. The gross earnings were nearly £7,500; 16 steamers, costing, roughly, £300 to £400 per month each, were engaged carrying fish, while there were 11 hulks used for storing, and seven vessels for carrying ice; 2,440 tons of ice were imported. The rates charged for conveying fish were as follow:—To Liverpool, 6s.; to Manchester, 6s. 6d.; and to London, 9s. per box of 2 cwt. About 5 per cent. of the mackerel was retained for home consumption. The highest number of vessels employed on any one day was 227.

At Castletownbere 192 men were employed in the buyers' boats at £1 5s. each per week, as well as 40 men as packers, &c. The gross earnings were about £5,800. Nine steamers were engaged carrying fish to England. Five hulks were used for storing ice, of which 1,645 tons were imported by 4 vessels, as well as 150 tons by a French

agent. The rates for carriage of fish were—to Liverpool, 6s. 8d.; to Manchester, 7s. 2d.; and to London, 9s. 8d. per box of 2 cwt., to which is to be added about 1s. 6d. per box, conveyance to Bantry station, equal to about 11s. a box to London. The highest number of boats employed on any one day was 206.

At Baltimore 160 men were employed in the buyers' boat, with wages of 24s. per week each, and 20 men as packers, carters, &c., at 22s. per week each; their gross earnings amounting to over £3,658. Fourteen steamers were engaged carrying fish to England. Five hulks were used for storing, and four vessels for carrying ice, of which 2,020 tons were imported. The rates for transit of fish to Liverpool, Manchester, and London were, including carriage to railway at Skibbereen, about 7s. 4d., 7s. 10d., and 10s. 4d., respectively, per box of 2 cwt. The amount of fish retained for home consumption was about 2 per cent. The highest number of boats employed on any one day in fishing was 170.

At Knightstown (or Valença) there were 57 men employed as packers at £1 4s. a week. Their gross earnings were about £1,847. There were 4 steamers employed carrying fish to England of 150 to 500 tons, at about £300 a month. About 1,500 tons of ice were imported. Some of the fish were sent per rail from Fenit, having been carried by one of the steamers at different times when there were only 8,000 to 10,000 fish. About 50,000 in that way, as compared with about 137,000 by steamers direct. There were only 15 small Irish boats, while there were 12 Scotch and 33 Manx vessels fishing at this place. Although the fishing commenced in May very little was done, as weather was too stormy for vessels to put to sea.

At Ventry 14 men were employed at £1 per week each, as packers, carters, &c. Four steamers were employed carrying fish to England, and one hulk was used for storing ice, of which six hundred tons were imported. When fishing is light, the fish are generally sent by rail from Tralee.

The highest number of boats engaged in fishing on any one day was 41.

At Castletownsend 20 men were employed in the buyers' boats at wages of from 15s. to 20s. per week; 20 men were employed as packers, &c. The gross earnings would be about £700. One steamer was employed carrying fish for one week at £60 to Liverpool. The rates for carriage to Liverpool, Manchester, and London, were about the same as those from Baltimore. The highest number of boats engaged in fishing on any day was 61.

At Ballydonegan 6 men were employed in the buyers' boats at 12s. a week, and from 5 to 20 men employed as packers, at the same rate of wages. Their gross earnings amounted to about £195. Three steamers were employed carrying fish to Liverpool. Their cost was about £240 a month. The fish caught between August and November were all salted for the American market. There were 25 Irish and 2 Manx boats employed at this fishing.

At Schull there were six men employed as packers, &c., at 15s. a week, 18 men in buyers' boats at £1 a week, and 3 carters at 1s. per load; the gross earnings would come to about £585. About 150 tons of ice were imported. The fish were sent by steam tramway to Skibbereen at 6s. 3d. per ton, or about 8d. per box. Rail, &c., to London, 9s. 8d., making about 10s. 4d. per box.

At Ballycove, in the Spring season, carters were employed taking the fish to Castletownbere, and were paid 1s. per box of 120 fish. In the Autumn season 4 men were employed, acting for buyers and superintending the curing, at 30s. a week;—two steamers were engaged in carrying the salted fish to Liverpool, for which they were paid according to the number of barrels on board each trip—about 2s. to 3s. per barrel. The total number of vessels during the season were 2 Scotch, 57 Irish, and 3 Manx. In addition, there were 56 yawls employed in the seasons between March and May, and September and December. The highest number of vessels employed on one day was 21 Irish, 3 Scotch, and 2 Manx. All the fish taken from September to December were salted for the American markets.

At Dingle, 8 men were employed in the buyers' boats and as carters, &c., and earned during the season between them £78. The fish were carted to Tralee at 2s. per box, and thence sent to England. The rates of transit, including 2s. a box by road to Tralee, were, to Liverpool, 7s.; to Manchester, 7s. 9d., and to London, 10s. 2d. per box of 2 cwt. The highest number of boats engaged in fishing on any one day was 24.

At Ballydavid (or Smerwick) there were no buyers. The fish were carted to Dingle or Ventry at a cost of about 2s. the load. All the boats fishing at this place were canoes of one to one and a-half tons.

A large quantity of the mackerel caught on the south and south-west coasts is shipped direct by steamers to Milford. The cost of each depends on the tonnage of the

steamer. About £350 per month. One of the principal fish salesmen in London has stated to us that, from his experience, mackerel cannot be got to London under 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box "all expenses told"—that the rates from Milford to London, Liverpool, and Manchester were—5*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per ton, respectively. Direct to London a full cargo would cost about 22*s.* 6*d.*, a slack cargo about 40*s.* per ton. There were 8 cargoes sent direct to London in 1887, and 4 in 1888.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The total capture of herrings during the season 1888 was 132,377 cwts.; the following principal places at which herrings were landed show that 65,249 mease (636 fish) were taken, the average price being 1*s.* 11*d.* per mease, showing a great diminution as compared with 1887.

	Boats employed, and highest number in any one day.				Total Quantity, No. of Mease.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Monks.			
Ardglass, between June and October, ...	24	32	50	1	11,233	£ s. d. 0 15 0	2
Arllaw, between September and December, ...	—	—	88	—	2,602	0 11 3	1,073
Annalong, between June and October, ...	1	2	12	2	921	0 15 3	712
Ballybrigan, between September and November, ...	—	3	25	4	283	0 13 0	184
Baldinore, between May and June, ...	—	7	2	—	20	0 14 0	14
Ballycotton, between May and December, ...	—	—	10	—	325	0 12 3	218
Bantry, between September and December, ...	—	—	—	—	182	1 8 0	153
Bullfinch, between October and December, ...	—	—	—	—	400	0 14 6	260
Barrow, between August and December, ...	—	—	14	—	75	2 9 7	168
Beltmullet, between June and November, ...	—	—	7	—	128	1 8 10	181
Carrishmuck, between May and June, ...	—	6	1	1	126	0 16 4	108
Carlingford, between June and December, ...	3	4	9	7	1,451	0 14 6	1,038
Clagher Head, between June and November, ...	—	1	15	—	313	0 12 9	336
Courtown, between October and December, ...	—	—	14	—	225	0 13 4	180
Dunmore East, between June and October, ...	4	8	190	6	14,034	0 13 1	8,122
Dunpurran, between June and September, ...	—	10	74	—	8,343	0 14 7	4,401
Enniscrone, between July and October, ...	—	—	27	—	250	1 13 6	388
Fethard, between September and October, ...	—	—	6	—	120	0 16 6	99
Galway, between August and December, ...	—	—	90	—	2,063	0 14 7	1,268
Glenmore, between June and September, ...	—	1	2	1	363	0 15 11	259
Howth, between May and November, ...	0	18	30	4	3,311	0 16 4	8,274
Irish, between August and December, ...	—	—	—	—	450	0 19 2	431
Kilkeel, between June and October, ...	2	20	50	3	12,090	0 12 6	7,593
Kinsale, between May and August, ...	—	36	—	—	3,555	0 14 6	2,577
Kingscote, between June and December, ...	6	4	20	2	921	0 17 0	184
Loughlinny, between October and December, ...	—	—	10	—	151	0 12 1	91
Onemah, between July and December, ...	—	—	12	—	100	0 16 0	80
Pollacherry, between July and October, ...	—	—	6	—	100	1 13 7	163
Quemstown, between June and August, ...	—	—	—	—	118	0 14 1	80
Rosslare, between October and December, ...	—	—	27	—	404	0 19 10	601
Rush, between October and December, ...	—	—	8	—	145	0 7 6	53
Wexford, between September and December, ...	—	—	15	—	154	0 16 3	123
Wicklow, between October and December, ...	—	—	7	—	102	1 1 2	108
Yongal, between June and December, ...	—	—	—	—	302	0 19 11	194
Total, ...	—	—	—	—	65,249	£ s. d. 0 15 11	31,866

In Appendix, No. 2 will be found a table of the quantities landed in places from which we have been able to procure returns.

There are, however, many other places on the coast where herrings are landed from which we have no statistics. In the abstract from the reports received from the Coast Guard authorities will be seen what large shoals of herrings have been observed in various districts round the coast.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

Of the public beds we can say but little. There is not much sign of improvement, nor, save in one place—that of Claren Bridge, in the county Galway—is there any providence displayed towards protection, or preventing the indiscriminate capture of all sizes during the open season. From the once prolific and great natural beds in Tralee Bay complaints are numerous that during the low water of spring tides numbers of people frequent the beds and remove the smallest oysters, regardless of the future, notwithstanding the existence of a by-law preventing the capture of oysters under two and a-half inches in diameter. There is no authority to enforce the observance of the regulations mentioned in the Appendix, No. 3. The Coastguard are the only recognised authorities to enforce them, but it would be impossible for them, being so

far away from the beds, to do so effectually. The extent of these beds is about four miles by one mile wide. Only about £500 worth of oysters were obtained last season off them.

In the Shannon, the public beds situated between Tarbert and Mount Trenchard and in Ballylongford Bay are declining.

In Clew and Newport Bays, in the county Mayo, the beds have not improved, notwithstanding the prohibition against removing any oysters, which existed for three years.

A little improvement has been observed on the Arklow beds, from which about 1,040 barrels were taken last season, realising to the fishermen about £550.

At Claren Bridge, county Galway, the fishermen living near the public bed at this place tax themselves—so much each boat—for the purpose of employing a bailiff, whose duty is to examine every heap of oysters brought ashore, whether from picking or dredging, to see that none under the size regulated by by-law (three inches in diameter) is taken. The season for taking oysters off this bed lasts only one month (December), according to the wishes of the fishermen themselves, and even for the entire of this month they will not dredge or pick, if they consider the quantity taken off is all that the bed can fairly afford to give, so as to prevent exhaustion. About 92,000 oysters were taken during the first fortnight of last December. Value to the fishermen about £460.

A few years back it was said to be in a bad condition. Under present treatment it is stated to have improved materially, and affords, during even the short season referred to, a considerable amount of employment.

In Cork Harbour the public beds have seriously deteriorated.

Very little fall of spat has taken place, as far as we have been able to learn, anywhere in Ireland last season.

We have no returns of the quantity of oysters taken from the licensed beds.

French oysters:—30,000 were planted in Lough Mahon, county Cork. About 30 per cent. died on the beds. They got on badly; those in Schull Harbour are reported as having done well. In the county Kerry these laid formerly succeeded admirably, but about half of them died either in transit, or were killed on the bed. In county Galway (Ballinakill Harbour), most of those laid down died the second year after planting. In Clew Bay half died on the bed. In Ballisodare Bay the Arcachon oysters died on the beds. In the Sligo estuary 15,000 French oysters were laid down, and are doing fairly well. In Drumcliffe Bay, county Sligo, about 50 boxes of oysters were planted. On one of the Clontarf beds, county Dublin, about 160,000 were laid down from January to June, and were ready for sale in September. On another of these beds in the same locality about 200,000 were laid down in April and May, and were ready for sale in September.

American, Dutch, and other oysters:—In Lough Mahon 400,000 Americans were laid down in April and sold in July, but it would appear that they are not doing well; 50,000 American were planted in Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo, early in April, and were fit for market by the end of July. The proprietor, however, did not sell many till the middle of August, when the bulk were sent to Glasgow and Manchester, and small quantities throughout the winter to Mullingar, Longford, Carrick, and other places. Those sent to England obtained a high character as to quality. The average price was about 5s. 6d. per 120, from which expenses had to be deducted; and as these were heavy to Manchester and Glasgow, their culture is reported not to be remunerative. Loss by death has been considerable. The bed is reported as well stocked.

On one of the Clontarf beds, county Dublin, about 1,800 barrels of Americans were laid down in April, and were ready for sale in May. On another of these beds about 4,000 Dutch, 40,000 Cleethorpes, and 40,000 Irish were laid down. Two parts of the Cleethorpes died, while the Irish thrived.

In Carlingford Lough, on two licensed beds held by Messrs. Musson and Co., of Liverpool, they state that, there were 3,165 barrels laid down, and, picked up during the year 2,025,825; from the bed, when permission was granted to take American oysters during the summer, there were picked up for the four months—May to August—939,175 oysters, or 7,326 hundreds. The lessees state that they had some Dutch and English deep sea oysters down in previous years, but lost so much, that planting any kind save Americans, in any quantity, was discontinued. A few bags of small English deep sea oysters are occasionally laid down, but only allowed to remain a few weeks. Some Dutch oysters, left on the ground from '87 were picked up at the end of April and moved to the Cleethorpe beds.

In Drumcliffe Bay, county Sligo, about 200 barrels of Americans, as well as a quantity of Dutch oysters were laid down.

In Lough Mahon, county Cork, about 100,000 Dutch and 400 barrels of American oysters were planted.

A list of the licensed private beds will be found in Appendix No. 5, and a list of those licenses revoked in Appendix No. 4.

A précis of the reports from some of the licensees of licensed private beds will be found in Appendix No. 5.

It will be seen how unsatisfactory in most cases they are—little doing, as a rule, to stock or cultivate them. The whole of the licenses granted for the cultivation of oysters in Blacksod and Broadhaven Bays have been revoked in consequence of neglect on the part of the licensees to cultivate the beds properly.

Enquiries into other cases will be held during the year, when there is little doubt many more will be revoked for the same cause.

On a bed in Lough Swilly a considerable quantity of spat, it is stated, has fallen, as also a small quantity in Sligo.

LOBSTER AND CRAB FISHERIES.

We have made every exertion to ascertain as nearly as possible the quantities of lobsters taken round the coast, but have found it most difficult, owing to the want of any persons to collect statistics at the different places where lobsters and crabs are landed; and the distances between the Coast Guard stations being so great, the Coast Guard are unable to do so, and have to depend on any information they can gather when making inspection. The monthly statistics received from the places where we have persons employed to obtain information as to fish landed, gives no fair idea of the quantity captured, as they are brought in at so many more places round the coast.

From the Coast Guard reports it would appear that the following quantities were taken in 1888:—

	Loobten, about	Crabs, about
In the Kingswea Division,	5,000	7,000
At Wicklow,	1,300	—
Quences and Kilmore,	5,500	3,000
Dunmore,	6,000	8,500
Ballymanaw,	800	1,000
Malvick Head,	4,000	—
Arkmore,	Large quantities,	but no record.
Ballyconon,	6,000	3,000
Robertson,	800	600
Oyster Haron,	1,000	500
Coarmonsherry,	3,000	2,400
Dennyrove,	1,500	—
Milbove,	1,300	—
Castletownhead,	Large quantities,	but no record.
Baltimore,	36,000	—
Castletown-Bere,	25,000	—
Green and Westrove,	1,400	1,300
Waterville,	3,400	—
Bellinckallige,	4,200	800
Portmagee,	6,000	—
Knightstown,	3,000	17,000
Kells,	1,600	—
Dingle, from Bull's Head to Annamall,	Large quantities,	but no record.
Ballydavid,	150	—
The Blackole,	4,900	—
Ballyheigue to Kerry Head,	8,000	1,800
Kilredane,	700	500
Kilkee and Coast,	3,700	3,300
Castello,	3,800	2,500
Spiddal,	1,000	—
North Arnan,	3,500	—
Galway,	103,000	—
Roundstone and Coast adjacent,	70,000	—
Boat Harbour and Turbot,	1,900	—
Cillien,	38,000	—
Boffin and other places near,	13,000	—
Bahuellet,	11,000	—
Ross and neighbourhood,	2,000	—
Downpatrick (Mayo),	5,500	—
Lacken to Bear Rock,	5,000	—
Inishorne,	1,100	—

TABLE—continued.

	Lobsters, about	Crabs, about
At Pellocheeny, ...	900	—
„ Rockley, ...	6,000	2,500
„ Mullaghmore, ...	12,000	—
„ Bundora and neighbourhood, ...	5,000	—
„ St. John's Point, ...	About a Ton.	—
„ Killybegs, ...	Large quantities,	but no record.
„ Teelin, ...	2,000	—
„ Malinmore, ...	50,000	and crabs.
„ Portnoo, ...	8,000	3,000
„ Bunbeg and neighbourhood, ...	43,800	183,000
„ Tory, Inchibolfin, ...	6,000	1,500
„ Horn Head and Broughy, ...	2,500	—
„ Melmore to Ballywhiskey, ...	8,700	8,300
„ Knockalla, ...	400	—
„ Buncrana, ...	600	3 barrels.
„ Malin Head, and that Coast, ...	10,500	14,000
„ Portstewart, &c., ...	600	5,000
„ Ballycastle (Antrim), ...	500	1,000
„ Torr, ...	1,000	2,500
„ Carrickfergus, &c., ...	1,800	2,800
„ Donaghadee and Coast, ...	15,000	—
„ Strangford, ...	1,200	1,600
„ Greencore, ...	1,700	2,300
„ Malahide and neighbourhood, ...	11,000	145,000

With regard to the practice of plugging lobsters, we issued the notice of which the following is a copy, and caused it to be extensively posted—which we trust will have a beneficial effect:—

“The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries desire to draw the attention of fishermen, and others interested, to the losses occasioned to the fishing trade generally by the practice which appears to prevail extensively of plugging the claws of lobsters, before transmission to the markets.

“Lobsters treated in this manner frequently arrive from the fisheries either dead, or in such a condition as to render them of little or no value as a saleable article of food—

“Besides its prejudicial effects on the fishing trade, generally, the men engaged in the capture of the fish lose the results of their labour.

“The sale of lobsters arriving in bad condition does not, in some instances, realize the cost of their carriage.

“The claws of lobsters should be tied, and not plugged.

“The Inspectors, therefore, desire to impress upon fishermen, and others engaged in this line of business the necessity of abandoning, in their own interests, the present practice of plugging; and trust to their good sense to carry out the advice above given.”

We may here repeat the observations on these fisheries which we made in our report for 1887, viz:—

“This branch of the fishing industry might be extended materially. Depots for collection and feeding might be established in many parts, as has been done on the coast of Clare, where an English firm has enclosed a large inlet of the sea by concrete walls intersected with sluices. They collect the lobsters in walled vessels in various parts of the coast from the fishermen, and deposit them in this inlet where they are fed and kept until the demand is sufficient to induce their exportation to the English markets. This system might be extended in many places with great advantage and probably profit.

“Crabs, though found in great quantities, are not of large commercial value. As a rule, few are exported. They will not bear transport, as they die rapidly. Still, in the local markets the trade might be extended materially.”

FISH CURING.

A great impetus has been given to this branch of industry on the coasts of Cork and Kerry, particularly by the demand for salted mackerel in America.

From the information we have received from the Coast Guard authorities, there were over 4,000,000 mackerel, or, computing 260 fish to a barrel, over 15,000 barrels salted between Union Hall in the County Cork and Dingle in the County Kerry for the American markets alone. This quantity represents about 1,500 tons, and at an average of 10s. per 120 fish the amount paid to the fishermen alone would be about £15,000.

The labour in curing would be about 3s. per barrel, or £2,250 for wages to women, principally in cleaning and salting.

These items alone would amount to over £17,000, paid in eleven stations on this coast.

The salt would be about 1s. 6d. per barrel, or about £1,125.

The barrels are, as nearly as possible, 4s. each.

To this is to be added the cost of labour for carriage, shipping, &c., which is difficult to estimate, and which would amount to a large sum.

Then the carriage to Liverpool—from whence they are finally shipped to America, is to be added.

This has been the work of only a few months in the autumn and winter, after the regular mackerel season was over.

In October last, an inspection of Schull and Castletown Stations, where this trade was going on, was made, and it was found that both places were occupied by buyers and curers from England who were paying on an average 10s. per hundred for the fresh fish. All the barrels come from Scotland, the cost of carriage on them being about half as much more as the cost of the barrels. Here is a great opening for reviving the coopering trade in Ireland. There is no reason, that we can see, after investigating the matter, why these barrels should not be manufactured in Ireland as cheaply.

There had been a Curing Station on Cape Clear, but, in consequence of the want of telegraphic communication, it had to be given up and removed to Schull. At this latter place one of the English buyers had brought over, from the Isle of Man, 9 women, and from Scotland 2 coopers and 2 packers to cure the fish. Much might be learned by the natives from the operations of these experienced and skilled persons.

Steamers have been specially chartered to call at the different stations, collect the barrels ready, and take them to Liverpool.

On this inspection it was stated that one man killed during the season, in Bantry Bay, 450,000 herrings, which he salted and sold in the interior of the country.

If these fish were as well cured as the Scotch fish, he might have successfully competed with the Scotch curers on the Continent, if he had the advantage of the brand.

At Castletownshend, about 400,000 mackerel were cured for the American markets. A temporary curing establishment set up.

At Youghal there are two regular establishments where curing herrings and sprats is carried on; the former are cured as red herrings, while the latter are partly put up in 8-oz. tins, as sardines, in oil, and partly cured in pickle and put up in firkins. They are usually sent to Liverpool and Dublin. During the year about 400 cases of "sardines" were sold at 25s. per case (about 60 tins), 50,000 red herrings at 2s. 8d. per box of 60 fish; 100 firkins of sprats in salt, and 200 cases of "sardines" remained unsold. The former it is expected will realize 1s. per firkin, and the latter 18s. per case.

At Ballycotton there are two regular curing establishments, and curing is also carried on by two fishermen and one other person. During the year the following quantities were cured from May to October:—hake, 1½ tons; eels, 1 ton 12 cwt., and sprats, 2 tons. They were salted in tanks and barrels, and mostly sold in Middleton, Cork, and Cloyne, and brought on an average—hake, 15s. per cwt.; eels, 30s. per cwt., and sprats 3s. per firkin.

At Baltimore there are two regular curing establishments—the Industrial Fishing School and that belonging to the Baltimore and Skibbereen Company. About 64,000 mackerel were salted at both establishments (237 barrels at the School and 7 barrels by the Company) for the American markets. Prices paid for the fresh fish, about 10s. per 100.

At Schull and Cape Clear, there were three fish-curing establishments—12 women from the Isle of Man, 2 coopers, and 2 packers from Scotland—fish were also cured by fishermen. The mackerel, 1,452 barrels (or computing 260 fish to the barrel, nearly 378,000 fish) were cured for the American market.

At Castletown there were two regular curing establishments. About 6,000 barrels of mackerel were treated for the American market in May. About 500 cod and ling were also cured.

At Ballydonagan there were three curing establishments—at Garnish two, at Reen-trisk one; 735,000 mackerel were salted for the American markets. At Dursley Island mackerel were cured by the fishermen in small quantities. Average price paid for the fresh fish, 10s. 6d. per 120.

At Ballycrovane, viz., at Cahirkorm, Ardaclloggin, and Eyeries, two curing firms salted about 615,000 mackerel, which were exported.

At Portmagee there was a regular curing establishment, and 60,000 mackerel were salted for the American market. The average price paid for the fresh fish was 10s. per hundred.

At Dingle there were two regular curing establishments, one by an English, the other by an Irish firm. About 362,000 mackerel were cured at these establishments for the American market, and were sent via Cork and Liverpool.

On the subject generally of the quantities of fish cured in Ireland during the past year, we have endeavoured, through the Coast Guard authorities—having no officers under us—to obtain as full information as possible.

The following is the substance of the several reports. It will be seen that, except in Ballycotton and one or two other places, no regular Curing Establishments, save those referred to before for mackerel, are in existence.

The fishermen themselves cure the fish in their cabins. It is principally intended for their own consumption. However, they sell a large quantity, particularly of cod, ling, pollock, glasson, bream, &c., in the different towns near them.

In many places round the coast, particularly inaccessible for transit of fish to market, any quantity of cod, ling, glasson, hake, &c., is to be found, and might be had at very low prices from the fishermen. If some enterprise were started for curing fish in remote places, such as Tory Island, we cannot help feeling that, if properly managed, the results would be remunerative. There should be a large quantity of cured fish exported from Ireland, instead of, as at present, being imported into it. If some assistance were afforded towards the establishment of curing stations, particularly in such a place as we mention, where fish are to be had in plenty at a low price, and from which there are facilities of export by means of the steamers passing and re-passing the island to or from Glasgow and Liverpool, it might lead to the development of large commercial enterprise in a short time. One, started with success, would, we believe, be quickly succeeded by others.

Proceeding round the coast by the South, the first county in which curing is carried on is the

Co. WEXFORD.

At Carnore the fishermen salted the cod and pollock that they could not sell at once, between March and October. Over a ton of fish was salted, and sold locally at about 3s. per cwt.

At Kilmore the fishermen salted and dried about 300 ling and 2,000 pollock between April and October, which they partly kept for their own use and partly sold to the surrounding farmers—ling for about 1s. 6d. each, and pollock for about 9d. each.

IN THE Co. WATERFORD.

At Ballynagaul, Ring, and Helvieck, from March to December, the fishermen salted and dried about 700 tons of hake, and 10 tons of ling, which were sold in Cork, Bandon, Macroom, and Dungarvan at from 45s. to 50s. per 120 fish—about 3 cwt. Dog fish are also often cured by the fishermen for their own use; and when fish is scarce, the best are sold at Dungarvan. About 8 tons were sold last year; the average price being 4s. for 120 fish. About the same quantity was used by the fishermen themselves. At Dunmore a large fish-curing establishment is about being erected.

IN THE Co. CORK.

At Knockadown, Barry's Cove, and Glenswelling, the fishermen salted at the rate of about twenty score of hake and a large barrel of sprats each in September and October. They kept the greater part for their own use, and sold the surplus of the hake to the surrounding farmers for about 6d. each, and the salted sprat at about 3d. to 6d. per 120 fish.

At Oyster Haven, during the autumn, the fishermen salted and dried about 92 cwt. hake, and 160 cwt. of scud for their own use, only selling about £10 worth of hake and £7 worth of scud.

At Upper Cove hake, cod, ling, and sprats were salted and dried by the fishermen from September to March. No means of ascertaining the quantity.

At Old Head there were also salted and dried by the fishermen, from July to November, 13 cwt. of cod, 14 cwt. ling, 121 cwt. whiting, 42 cwt. mackerel, 14 cwt. conger eel, 80 cwt. scud, 45 cwt. bream, 95 cwt. pollock, and about 73 tons of hake. These were sold in Bandon at about—cod, 6d. each; ling, 10d. each; whiting, 5s. per 100; mackerel, 6s. per 100; scud, 8s. per 100; conger, 1s. 6d. each; bream, 8s. per 100; pollock, 4s. per 100, and hake, 3d. each.

At Howe Strand, Coolmain, and Burren, the fishermen salted in barrels for their own use about 40 cwt. bream and 10 cwt. hake.

At Courtmacsherry there are two regular curing establishments, which, together with the fishermen themselves, salted about 1,900 hake (about 57 cwt.), and about 10 cwt. of sprats in the autumn. The principal markets are Bandon and Cork, but none had been sold. Expected prices—hake, 50s. per 100 (3 cwt.), sprats 5s. per cwt.

At Barry's Cove, Dunwreley, Linasha, Bostalead, and Ballinglana about 35,000 hake, 1,500 ling, and 500 cod were salted by the fishermen themselves in August, and are expected to realize about £500. The average price for hake was £3 to £3 per hundred; ling, 7d. to 1s., and cod, 6d. to 8d. each.

At Mill Cove, Ballycossine, Ross Barr, Ballynacloough, Traling, and Glandore Head the fishermen salted in summer and autumn the following quantities and kinds of fish, which were disposed of in Ross, Clonakilty, Skibbereen, and Dunmanway:—29 cwt. cod, sold for £26 7s. 6d.; 82 cwt. ling, sold for £115; 112 cwt. hake, sold for £100 17s. 6d.; 13 cwt. conger, sold for £6 10s., and 41 cwt. bream, sold for £22 15s.

Along the coast, and especially at Union Hall and Glandore, hake, ling, conger, cod, gurnard, bream, scad, pollock, and about 27,000 mackerel, as well as 5 tons of sprats, were cured. The mackerel were exported to America; the other fish were disposed of in local markets. The fresh mackerel were purchased by the two English curers at the rate of about 10s. per hundred. The average prices of the other fish cured were per hundred—hake, 45s.; ling, £5; cod, 50s.; conger, £6; gurnard, 7s. 6d.; bream, 16s.; scad, 7s.; pollock, 10s. The sprats realized about £2 per ton.

At Castletownshend about 4,000 hake and pollock were cured by the fishermen themselves. Those sold were disposed of in the local markets (Skibbereen and Bantry) at from 2½d. to 3d. per lb.

At Schull, Cape Clear, and Long Island, about 3 tons of ling, 2 of hake, 2 of cod, and 1½ of conger, were salted and dried, and sent to Cork and Dublin markets, where they realized about £15 per ton.

At Crookhaven the fishermen salted about 4 cwt. of cod, 12 cwt. of conger, and 4 cwt. of ling in April, May, and June, and sold the fish locally at 3d. per lb.

IN THE COUNTY KERRY.

At Ballinskelligs, Boolakeel, Boats Cove, Glen, and Dungenan, the fishermen salted (in October) 80,000 mackerel, which were sent for sale to Caherciveen—the price realized being about 15s. per hundred.

At Valentia Island the fishermen salted, from September to December, 25,000 mackerel, 1,800 cod, and 500 ling, which were sold at Caherciveen and Killorglin—the mackerel at 8s. per hundred, and the cod and ling sold on an average at about 8s. per dozen. At Caherciveen the fishermen salted herrings and mackerel (80,000) for sale in the local markets, which realized about 8s. per hundred.

At Dingle mackerel, herrings, and hake were salted in a small degree by the fishermen themselves. The mackerel were cured from May until December, the herrings (11,040) and hake (1,400) from September to December. The average price paid for the fresh fish being—mackerel about 10s. per hundred, herrings 6s. per hundred, and hake 1s. each.

At Ballydavid 76½ cwt. of mackerel, 120 hake, about 500 cod, and 250 ling were salted by the local fishermen during the spring and autumn. They were sold at from 13s. to 15s. per 120 fish in Dingle, Tralee, and Killybegny.

IN THE COUNTY CLARE.

At Seafield and Quilty the fishermen salted and dried small quantities of mackerel for the purpose of sale at local markets.

At Gleninagh and Ballyvaughan the fishermen, during the autumn and winter, salted several thousands of herrings as well as a small quantity of cod and ling. The fish sold at the local markets realized from £80 to £100.

IN THE COUNTY GALWAY.

At Kinvorra there were about 215,000 herrings, 5,600 pollock, 7,000 whiting, 4,000 ling, 4,000 gurnards, and 110 dozen of cod, cured. The average prices were—herrings £3 per 1,000; pollock 12s. a dozen; whiting 30s. to £2 per 1,000; ling and cod £1 per dozen; gurnards £3 per 1,000.

In the Costello Bay division the fishermen cure at all seasons of the year some thousands of gurnard, bream, pollock, herrings, cod, ling, and conger.

In the Arran Islands, ling, cod, bream, pollock, and a small quantity of herrings, mackerel, pollock, and plaice were salted by the fishermen themselves—cod and ling

from November to April, bream from May to October, pollock from April to November; between 5,000 and 6,500 cod and ling, between 56,000 and 58,000 bream, between 5,000 and 6,000 pollock. Sold principally at Galway for—cod and ling about 12s. per dozen, bream and pollock from 5s. to 10s. per hundred.

At the several villages, from Letterhill around the coast to Streamstown, as well as at Innishbiffin and Shark Islands, the fishermen and others salted from May to December about 300 dozen cod, 200 dozen ling, 40,000 glasson, and 40,000 bream. Those sold in the local markets (Clifden and Westport) brought—cod, 3s. per dozen, ling, 8s. per dozen, glasson and bream about 6s. per hundred.

IN THE COUNTY MAYO.

At Kael, Doaghbeg, and Doagh, the fishermen salted cod, ling, and glasson—about two tons of each—and some herrings—the latter in September and October; the others from January to May. The fish sold at Newport and Westport brought from 18s. to 20s. per cwt.

At a few other places, on Achil, fish are also salted by the fishermen.

At Ely Bay the fishermen salted, principally for their own consumption, herrings, pollock, whiting, mackerel, and glasson (from August until December); about 5,500 herrings, 2,300 whiting, 500 pollock, cod and bream 200 each, glasson 3,500. Those sold in Belmullet fetched—glasson 1s. and mackerel 2s. per dozen; herring 9s. and whiting 5s. per hundred; and cod 9d. to 1s. each. On the Islands of Inniskea fish were also salted by the fishermen, but the quantities, which were large, could not be ascertained.

IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.

At Malinbeg, Malinmore, and Glencolumbkille the fishermen salt the fish taken, in barrels, at all seasons of the year, and sell them to hawkers, who find markets for them. During the year the following were the approximate quantities cured—cod, 48,600; ling, 40,700; pollock, 27,900; herring, 286,000; mackerel, 160,500, and glasson, 173,700, and the prices obtained per hundred fish were about £2 10s. for cod; £3 for ling; £1 17s. for pollock; 3s. for herrings; 5s. for mackerel. At Teelin and Tawny the fishermen also salt the fish taken, generally in April, and sell them to hawkers. During the year they cured 2,500 cod, 1,500 ling, and 2,000 glasson, which realized per dozen—cod about 4s., ling 4s. 6d., and glasson 3s.

On Tory Island the fishermen salted about 16,000 glasson and 1,500 cod, which brought in the local markets nearly £300. At Downey's Bay, about 8 tons of ling, 1 ton of cod, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of skate were salted by the fishermen. One boat belonging to Rush, Co. Dublin, carried on the fishing here for about 7 weeks, bringing in the fish every week, and landing them on the beach to be cleaned and cured. They were brought away by this vessel for sale in the Dublin markets.

At Portnasantal, Portaleen, and Port Hack, in the autumn and winter, the fishermen salted about 300 cod, 100 ling, and 200 pollock, which they sold at Carndonagh and Moville at from 6s. to 8s. per dozen.

At Malin Head the fishermen cure slightly at their dwellings cod and pollock, which are sold at Carndonagh. The cod, of which nearly 4,200 dozen were cured from November to April following, brought 8s. per dozen, and the pollock, about 4,800 dozen, cured from July to April following, about 6s. per dozen. They were only slightly cured so as to keep fish good for Mondays' markets.

IN THE COUNTY ANTRIM.

About two or three tons of pollock were salted and dried by the Rathlin Island fishermen; and small quantities sold at about 5s. per cwt.

IN THE COUNTY DUBLIN.

At Rush, during the summer, the fishermen themselves salted and dried a quantity of cod, ling, ray, and herrings, which were sold in Dublin. The cod and ling realized about 3s. 6d. per stone. No regular curing establishment.

TRAWLING.

The same feelings that existed for many years past on the part of the line and net fishermen against the trawlers exist to the present day. We can trace back for over fifty years, in the official Reports, the antagonism to this mode of fishing. Every description of objection has been made against it, and it was strongly urged that the decrease on the inshore fishing grounds has been caused by this mode of fishing. The most important allegations against this mode of fishing are, the destruction of spawn, and of such a vast quantity of immature and undersized fish as to be injurious to the supply. We have held inquiries at the principal places round the entire coast, and our views and suggestions have been embodied in a Special Report made to your Excellency, to which we beg respectfully to refer.

By an Act passed last Session of Parliament it is provided that, if we refuse to accede to the prayer of a petition signed by two-thirds of the registered owners of fishing boats in a locality affected, praying that trawling should be prohibited in any bay, we are to send forward the petition to your Excellency in Council, with our report thereon, and if your Excellency in Council considered it expedient that the prayer of the petition should be acceded to, either in whole or in part, powers were given to make orders which would have the same effect as bye-laws made by us under the provisions of the present Acts of Parliament.

Since the passing of that Act we have been called on to prohibit trawling, in two places only, viz., Galway Bay and Lough Swilly. Having held inquiries that were as exhaustive as any oral inquiries could be, we refused to grant the prayer of either petition, either in whole or part, without first making a series of practical experiments on the subject; and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, we made our reports, and sent forward the petitions, for the information of your Excellency in Council.

In the case of Galway Bay, the petition was heard by a Committee of the Privy Council, and, after receiving evidence on both sides our decision was confirmed.

In the case of Lough Swilly, the Privy Council, after hearing counsel on both sides, allowed the case to stand over until our report, referred to above, on the subject generally, had been presented to your Excellency. This has since been done, and we have now only to express a hope that your Excellency may consider our views in that report reasonable.

Although only two petitions have been received by us since the passing of the Act referred to, we are aware that the feelings of the line and net fishermen against the trawlers, in several places, at the present moment, are strained to that extent, that breaches of the peace in the localities might occur. We consider, therefore, it is of the greatest importance that this vexed question of trawling within the territorial limit should be settled now, with as little delay as possible.

Where we had evidence, particularly in several places on the north coast, that great and wasteful destruction of undersized fish occurred by the use of small meshed nets hauled on the shore. We have exercised the powers vested in us by Statute, and prohibited the use of such nets.

BRANDING.

In our last report we particularly referred to this subject, and have now only to say the circumstances are unchanged, and our opinions unaltered.

Quantities of fish were lost during the past year for want of curing; and with regard to the matter of curing herrings, it is often alleged, that many difficulties would arise in their sale, particularly in the foreign markets, in the absence of a Government brand. There is little doubt, if a proper organization existed for conveying the fish captured into the interior of the country, where fish is now seldom, if ever, seen, large quantities of food, now lost, would bring remunerative prices, and be appreciated by the consuming public. Here again arises the great want of

FACILITIES OF TRANSIT TO MARKET.

The high rates complained of with regard to the carriage of fish by rail, are, it is alleged, quite disproportionate to those for other commodities. There is, however, a still further great drawback in the want of railway accommodation even to some of our most important fishing ports. Kinsale and Bantry have their termini at such inaccessible places that the inconveniences of transit are very considerable. The Cork and Bandon, and South Coast Railway, which brings a large quantity of fish from Kinsale, Bantry, and Skibbereen, has its Cork terminus so inconveniently situated that the haulage across the city adds considerably to the cost and deterioration of the fish. At Baltimore, one of the most important fishing places on that coast, the railway

is over eight miles distant from Skibbereen, to which it might be connected at a moderate cost, and with great advantage. The railway to Donegal falls short of the town four miles, while none exists to one of the finest harbours in Ireland (Killybegs), which ought to be a first class fishing station. No railways in existence to Clifden, Aahill, Belmullet, which are at least forty miles away from such, and from which large supplies of fish might be obtained. On the East Coast, the great centres of herring fishing, the harbours of Killybegs, Annalong, and Ardglass are all remote from railways.

The expense of land carriage from some of these places renders the benefits, to be derived from fishing, of little value to the fishermen. Facilities for landing fish have been provided under the Piers and Harbours Acts in many places along the coast, for even the small class of boats that at present frequent them. Little benefit, however, comparatively speaking, can accrue to the fisheries from the expenditure of the various grants made for this purpose without convenient facilities of transit to market.

We are of opinion that it is next to useless to provide accommodation for large fishing vessels, unless the landing places are placed in communication with leading markets, either by rail, or steam, or both. At first, extensions of the railway system might not prove remunerative, but it is a question, whether it would not be of vast importance to the State to develop at the public expense this industry in Ireland. There is little doubt that, should facilities for transit of fish be afforded, a trade would spring up at important centres which would not only benefit the fishermen themselves, but the entire district, and be the means of removing much of the distress prevailing, particularly on the West Coast.

PIERS AND HARBOURS

In our report for the year 1885, we gave returns to the following effect:—

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which that amount was provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

Our duties as Piers and Harbours Commissioners, so far, practically ceased on the final allocation of the fund granted under the Act referred to. We have now only to add to the Return given in our report for 1885 the following applications since received for piers or improvements in harbours:—

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
269	Mayo.	Bonsmarreagh.	Near Mohranny.
270	Donegal.	Fenned Point.	Lough Swilly.
271	Galway.	Portagh.	Kilkeena Bay.
272	Antrim.	Usher Point, Rathlin Island.	Between Doon Point and Red Point.
273	Galway.	Kingsel.	Between Lettermallick Island and Gorran Island.
274	Cork.	Castletownshand.	Castletown Harbour.
275	Do.	Schull.	West of Boaring Water Bay.

We continue Return No. 3, received from the Board of Works, made up to date.

C

REVENUE, to 31st December, 1888, of the Works recommended, with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Board of Public Works, the amount of the contracts where contractors have been obtained by the Board, and the date for the completion of the works :—

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.			Contract.			Date to be completed.	Date completed.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	1,000	0	0	900	0	0	1st June, 1887,	
2	Clare,	Liscannon,	5,000	0	0	4,907	0	0	31st Oct., 1888,	Dec., 1887.
3	Do.,	Seafield,	3,400	0	0	2,885	16	9	1st Oct., 1885,	April, 1887.
4	Do.,	Kilkee,	1,400	0	0	Day's labour.			—	Dec., 1887.
5	Do.,	Carrigrohilly,	13,500	0	0	12,160	0	0	1st Nov., 1888,	Jan., 1888.
6	Cork,	Knockadoon,	1,250	0	0	1,184	0	0	1st June, 1885,	Nov., 1885.
7	Do.,	Baltimore,	1,000	0	0	821	1	0	2nd Nov., 1885,	March, 1886.
8	Do.,	Ross,	4,000	0	0	3,493	17	6	1st Nov., 1885,	May, 1888.
9	Do.,	Union Hall,	4,600	0	0	3,410	14	4	1st Sept., 1885,	Sept., 1888.
10	Do.,	Ballycotton,	20,500	0	0	18,735	0	0	1st June, 1887,	Dec., 1887.
11	Do.,	Castletown Berehaven	2,400	0	0	2,290	0	0	1st Aug., 1887,	Jan., 1888.
12	Donegal,	Malin Head,	10,000	0	0	7,785	14	11	1st Oct., 1886,	Sept., 1888.
13	Do.,	Culdeff,	4,000	0	0	2,549	7	3	1st Nov., 1885,	Nov., 1887.
14	Do.,	Portlaoine,	4,400	0	0	3,703	2	6	1st Oct., 1888,	Dec., 1887.
15	Do.,	Portlaoine,	2,000	0	0	1,719	0	0	1st Dec., 1884,	July, 1888.
16	Do.,	Malinmore,	1,300	0	0	991	13	8	1st May, 1886,	May, 1886.
17	Do.,	Brindoon,	3,500	0	0	2,700	0	0	1st June, 1885,	Oct., 1888.
18	Down,	Annislong,	4,000	0	0	3,550	0	0	1st Nov., 1885,	Dec., 1887.
19	Do.,	Kilkeel,	7,400	0	0	6,897	17	8	1st Nov., 1885,	May, 1887.
20	Do.,	Ballyhalbert,	7,000	0	0	5,392	0	0	1st Oct., 1887,	Aug., 1888.
21	Dublin,	Loughabrinny,	2,000	0	0	1,798	0	8	1st Nov., 1887,	Dec., 1887.
22	Galway,	Cashla,	2,750	0	0	Day's labour.			—	May, 1887.
23	Do.,	Oreypenn,	2,800	0	0	do.			—	Dec., 1887.
24	Do.,	Cloggan,	8,000	0	0	7,478	0	0	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1888.
25	Do.,	Collahelgus,	2,000	0	0	Day's labour.			—	April, 1887.
26	Do.,	Corra,	2,000	0	0	1,375	10	0	1st Oct., 1885,	June, 1888.
27	Do.,	Mason Island,	710	0	0	Day's labour.			—	May, 1887.
28	Do.,	Ard West,	360	0	0	do.			—	May, 1887.
29	Do.,	Garrongha,	360	0	0	do.			—	May, 1887.
30	Do.,	Rossard,	340	0	0	do.			—	May, 1887.
31	Do.,	Bunowen,	2,850	0	0	do.			—	Dec., 1887.
32	Do.,	Inishbofin,	240	0	0	do.			—	May, 1886.
33	Do.,	Bealadangan,	500	0	0	do.			—	May, 1887.
34	Do.,	Kilkerria,	700	0	0	do.			—	Dec., 1887.
35	Kerry,	Azascun,	800	0	0	729	0	0	1st June, 1885,	May, 1888.
36	Do.,	Brandon,	4,800	0	0	4,338	18	11	1st Oct., 1887,	Sept., 1888.
37	Do.,	Ballydavid,	2,000	0	0	Day's labour.			—	May, 1887.
38	Do.,	Dingle,	800	0	0	—			—	Jan., 1887.
39	Limerick,	Knocknadina, Glin,	19	0	0	—			—	July, 1884.
40	Londonderry,	Portstewart,	4,000	0	0	2,896	16	11	1st Oct., 1888,	Dec., 1887.

RETURN of Works recommended, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.		Contract.		Date to be completed.	Date completed.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
41	Louth,	Carlingford, .	15,000	0 0	10,850	0 0	1st Nov., 1886,	Dec., 1887.
42	Do., .	Clogher Head, .	17,000	0 0	14,250	0 0	1st Oct., 1887,	
43	Mayo, .	Carrowkeeran, .	5,000	0 0	2,701	8 0	1st Oct., 1888,	Feb., 1888.
44	Do., .	Belmullet East, .	3,400	0 0	Day's labour.	—	—	June, 1888.
45	Do., .	Belmullet West, .	500	0 0	do.	—	—	Jan., 1887.
46	Do., .	Lacken, . . .	5,830	0 0	5,230	0 0	31st Oct., 1888,	June, 1888.
47	Do., .	Folnamock, . .	400	0 0	Day's labour.	—	—	April, 1887.
48	Do., .	Killarduff, Ballycastle	1,250	0 0	do.	—	—	March, 1888.
49	Do., .	Dorsey Point, Achill,	1,500	0 0	Under Co. Surveyor.			March, 1888.
50	Do., .	Lecanvey, . . .	1,350	0 0	795	18 0	31st Oct., 1888,	October, 1887.
51	Sligo, .	Inishcroane, . .	6,000	0 0	5,568	0 0	1st Oct., 1888,	Dec., 1888.
52	Do., .	Enniskerry, . .	4,000	0 0	3,553	0 0	1st Nov., 1888,	Aug., 1887.
53	Do., .	Anglicis, . . .	2,000	0 0	1,828	0 0	1st Oct., 1888,	June, 1886.
54	Waterford, .	Checkpoint, . .	3,000	0 0	2,643	19 3	1st Oct., 1888,	July, 1888.
55	Do., .	Passage East, . .	3,915	0 0	3,246	11 1	1st Oct., 1887,	
56	Do., .	Ballingval, . .	1,500	0 0	1,400	0 0	1st Nov., 1884,	July, 1885.
57	Do., .	Boatstrand, . .	5,500	0 0	5,184	5 6	1st Oct., 1885,	May, 1886.
58	Wexford, .	Kilmore, . . .	8,500	0 0	7,450	0 0	1st Sept., 1887,	
59	Wicklow, .	Greystones, . .	10,000	0 0	9,000	0 0	1st Nov., 1886,	

OBSERVATIONS BY BOARD OF WORKS.—Of the fifty-nine Works approved of by the Treasury, fifty-four are finished, two are practically so, but are not yet officially reported, and three are in course of construction.

BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL FISHING SCHOOL.

This Establishment appears to be progressing very satisfactorily. We have already stated in former Reports the value and great importance of institutions of this character to the rising coast population.

From them we may hope to see the prejudices and ignorance at present existing on the subject of fishing dispelled, and the people trained, not only to all the improved modes and principles of capturing fish, but to all the trades incidental to fishing, in which, as a rule, fishermen are at present lamentably deficient. It gives us great pleasure to quote a report we have received from the Manager of the School. At the same time, it is with regret we observe that the want of funds stands in the way of the Trustees to introduce other industries than those named in the Manager's Report, which are closely connected with fishing pursuits.

Extract from Manager's Report.

"Our Fishing School has made much progress during the past year. The boys, 75 in number, have been kept steadily at work in the various departments. Besides mending the nets of the fishermen of the district, they have learned to rope, cork, and mount the new nets which have been made by machine in the Schools. They are nearly all expert carmen from continual practice in the harbour and outside. We have at present four large fishing boats engaged in catching mackerel. We have boys in each boat, and their conduct and training have given entire satisfaction. We have also a steam launch engaged in travelling and coasting and four other boats. A number of our boys are constantly engaged in these boats and are catching line fishing and four other boats. A number of our boys are constantly engaged in curing in the most approved methods. The School has its own brand, and I am happy to say that the fish cured by the boys has reached the highest prices in the American markets. We have been lately certified for 75 additional boys. To procure accommodation and instructors for this additional number will be a severe strain on our limited resources. We are most anxious to introduce other industries closely connected with fishing pursuits, but the want of funds stands in the way.

"We are careful to select our boys from the poor fishermen and others around the entire coast of Ireland.

"With sufficient funds the Trustees have not the slightest distrust in the great results which must necessarily accrue from the operation of the School.

(Signed),

"CHARLES DAVIS, Hon. Manager."

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We cannot refrain from saying that we know of no Institution more deserving of public support, or one that is more likely to produce results tending to improve materially the social condition of our coast population; and eventually to be the means of developing the coast fisheries; and we earnestly trust that the wishes of the Trustees may soon be complied with.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS FROM COASTGUARD DIVISIONS.

KINGSTOWN DIVISION.

From Ireland's Eye to Breeches Bridge, about 44 miles.

No portion unguarded.

There are registered in this division 164 crafts, 519 men, and 83 boys, being a decrease of 5 boats and 48 men. There is an increase of 4 third class boats solely engaged in fishing, and a decrease of 9 boats partially engaged.

The modes of fishing carried on—Trawling, herring fishing, long lines and hand lines. Herring, mackerel, haddock, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, whiting, lobsters, and crabs are taken.

Off Howth, herrings from June to August, about 20 miles from the shore. Off Bray they appeared in large shoals in November and December. About 1,200 lobsters were taken from Ireland's Eye to Bailey—landed at Howth.

At Dalkey Sound and Muggline, about 3,000 lobsters and 6,500 crabs. At Bray about 500 lobsters.

The conduct of the fishermen has been good; no conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Howth, Clontarf, Ringsend, Kingstown, Dalkey, Bray, Killybeg, and Greystones.

WICKLOW DIVISION.

Extending from the Breeches to the Sluice Gap, Cahore, co. Wexford, a distance of about 56 miles.

No part unguarded.

The returns show that 228 vessels, 1,113 men, and 50 boys are registered as engaged in sea fishing during 1883, being a decrease of 7 vessels and an increase of 22 men and 4 boys on 1882. Of these 205 vessels, 1,029 men, and 47 boys were solely engaged in fishing, being an increase of 11, viz. :—5 first class, 4 second class, and 2 third class vessels; and 23 vessels, 84 men, and 3 boys only partially engaged. The decrease took place in those only partially engaged in fishing.

The modes of fishing carried on in this district are by nets, lines, and trawls, and dredging for oysters. The kinds of fish captured are herrings, cod, plaice, soles, turbot, skate, ray, dabs, conger and hake, oysters, lobsters, and crabs—herrings being in the largest quantity.

At Wicklow, herrings appeared, though not in large shoals, in October and November. With better boats and nets much larger quantities could have been captured. Only a small quantity of lobsters were taken.

At Arklow the oyster fisheries are said to be improving.

At Courtown the boats and fishing appliances are fast falling to decay, and no means of replacing them. At Cahore the fisheries appear to have declined very much; boats and men decreasing. The harbour is in bad repair and fast filling up.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports :—

"This season has not been so good for catching herrings as last year, which I reported as average.

"There are men at Wicklow, where they have the best harbour on these grounds, and there is no reason why so large a fleet as that at Arklow should not be fitted out. The men are poor and cannot get security to provide nets and gear, if the boats were loaned to them. These men do their best, and do catch a good deal of coarse fish in their small boats.

"At Cahore Point, if the small landing pier for coals were improved it would be greater security for the boats both launching and landing. There is also a sunken wreck which is in the way and should be removed."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed principally at Wicklow, Arklow, Ballymoney, Courtown, and Cahore.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Sluice Gap, Cahore, to Bannow Ferry, about 52 miles.

No part unguarded. There are 135 boats, 481 men, and 1 boy registered as engaged in the sea fisheries, being an increase in the division of 6 boats, and a decrease of 3 men since 1887. Solely employed—55 boats and 198 men. The number of boats solely engaged in fishing has increased since last year by 22. There has been a decrease in those partially employed of 16; the latter are now 80 boats, 283 men, and 1 boy.

The fish generally taken are herrings, cod, bream, bass, gurnard, pollock, mackerel.

Modes of fishing—nets, trawls, and hand lines.

At Carnsore and Kilmore about 3,500 lobsters and 3,000 crabs were taken.

The Inspecting Commander reports:—

"At the northern stations of this division but little fishing has been done—though both herrings and cod have been off the shores, in, it is believed, larger quantities than usual—the bad weather that has prevailed for the last two months effectually stops the fishing, the beach being open and dangerous.

"At Rosslare the herrings are reported as being more plentiful than usual, but the bad weather has prevented their being taken.

"At Kilmore and Carnsore there is no doubt but that the absence of a good market for the fish keeps the fishery very backward—at neither place is fishing vigorously followed up. At Kilmore, as a rule, the men leave off fishing about noon, and return to harbour to sell their fish to buyers from Wexford. About 4d. per lb. they may get for prime cod fish, and less for bream; and I recollect a case at Kilmore where 100 cod were sold for 4s. 8d., some being fine, large 20-lb. fish.

"At Carnsore means are to be taken early next year to improve the market by sending the fish to Wexford for, I think, Dublin. If this is successfully worked out, and the fishermen are reasonably certain of a fair price for their catch, it will do much, I think, to encourage the fishery, and it will be very interesting to watch the result.

"The mackerel set in very late on this coast, and were not as numerous as usual.

"Crabs and lobsters about the average."

No conflicts. The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed principally at Wexford, Rosslare, Carnsore, Kilmore, and Fethard.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From Oyeter Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, a distance of 63 miles.

The following portions are unguarded:—from Fethard—Oyeter Point to Wellington Bridge, and Arthurstown—from Ballyhack to Piltown.

There are 120 boats, 356 men, and 7 boys registered as engaged in the sea fisheries. Of the boats, 9 are first class, 91 second class, and 20 third class.

Those solely engaged in fishing—30 boats, 91 men, and 6 boys; partially so engaged, 90 boats, 265 men, and 1 boy.

There has been a decrease since last year in registered boats of 56 solely engaged in fishing, and 1 partially so, and an increase of 23 second and third class partially so. There are constantly at Dunmore 10 first-class fishing vessels—1 belonging to Dublin, 3 to Brixham, 4 to Milford, 1 to Plymouth, and 1 to Lanley, all manned by Dunmore crews.

The fish taken are mackerel, bream, herrings, gurnards, cod, whiting, hake, and all kinds of flat fish.

Mode of fishing—Trawling, drift nets, hand lines.

At Fethard herrings appeared in October, about six miles off the coast, but did not remain long.

At Dunmore trawling has not increased. There is good trawling from the Saltees to Helvick Head, and trawlers from Dublin, Plymouth, Brixham, and Tenby frequent it. Herrings appear on same ground from May to October about six miles off the shore. They were not as plentiful as the last two years. Over 6,000 lobsters, and nearly 8,500 crabs were taken.

At Ballymacaw large shoals of herrings appeared from August to October. There were about 800 lobsters and about 1,000 crabs taken.

At Ballinacourty there are no trawlers, though there is good trawling ground from Ballyvoile to Helvick Head, which is much availed of by the Dunmore trawlers. From June to November herrings are in abundance. Herrings remain during the winter but are not seen in spring. It would be a great benefit to fishermen to be able to land their fish at Ballinacourty; the boats cannot go to Dungarvan till three-quarters flood tide, and before they get their fish landed, they lose the tide, which means the night's fishing. A pier at Ballinacourty would be a great advantage.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Fethard, Slade, Dunmore, Ballymacaw, Rinnashirk, Tramore, Newtown Cove, Boatstrand, and several other places.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Garryvoe, nearly a distance of 54 miles.

Unguarded:—From Mine Head, East, to Corrin River, West, 6½ miles; from Goat Island to Ferry Point, 5 miles; from Ferry Point to North Quay, Youghal, 12 miles; and from Glenawilling to Garryvoe, 6½ miles. Total, 80½ miles.

In this division there are 91 boats, 487 men, and 4 boys registered as engaged in fishing; those solely engaged, 36 boats, 205 men, and 2 boys; and partially so, 55 boats, 282 men, and 2 boys.

Of the boats 5 were first class, 64 second class, and 22 third class. According to these returns there is an increase of 1 boat.

Fish generally taken are herrings and mackerel, cod, ling, hake, conger, sprats, plaice, and soles.

At Helvick Head there is good trawling ground from Browne's Head to Mine Head, but trawlers not increased. Large shoals of herrings appeared from May to September from three to ten miles off the shore. Nearly 4,000 lobsters were taken between Ballyvoile Head and Mine Head.

At Ardmore good trawling ground from Mine Head, East, to Ardmore, availed of only by the local boats. Shoals of herrings and mackerel observed during July and August about two miles off, but stress of weather prevented them, many times, from being captured; they remained for about two months. Lobsters and crabs have been captured in greater quantities than for the past two seasons. No record, however, kept.

At Youghal there are three trawlers—not increased in numbers. Good trawling ground outside the bar and much availed of when weather permits. Large shoals of mackerel and herring appeared in July and August, but no means of capture. Large shoals of sprats. Adequate means of capture.

At Knockadoon there are two small trawlers that work between Capel Island and Ardmore. The principal mode of fishing is, however, by trammel nets. Shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared in June and July, about three miles off the coast. No means of capture. About 1,000 lobsters, and 4,000 crabs, taken.

At Ballycotton the trawlers have increased by one. The trawling ground is good, according to the season, between Capel Island and Ballycotton, but not much availed of. There were shoals of sprats from July to October from a quarter to two miles off shore. The means of capture were adequate, but no market. Around the islands and along the coast, west of Ballycotton, there were about 9,200 lobsters taken. The want of a market and conveyance to bring the fish to market is the great drawback to fishing enterprise.

Mode of fishing—Long lines and hand lines, trammels, trawls, draft and drift nets.

About 393 tons of hake, value £3,866, and 203 tons of sprats, valued at £291, were captured.

The fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports:—

"Ballinacourty.—There has been a falling off in the take of fish this year, except herrings, which have been about the same. It would be advantageous to have greater facilities for landing fish at Ballinacourty.

"Helvick Head.—The ling fishing has been very poor, owing to the fish keeping farther out to sea than usual. There has been a decrease in the take of hake and cod. Hake have appeared in large quantities during the Autumn, but the weather generally has been too bad to go out for them. Soles, turbot, plaice, captured in moderate quantities, about the same as usual, and an increase in the quantity of whiting and brown.

"Ardmore.—The fishing generally has been bad. The fishermen do not seem to possess much energy; they have no large boats, nor any facilities for keeping them. Herring and mackerel have been seen off the coast in abundance. A fair amount of crabs and lobsters have been caught.

"Youghal.—The fishing has been poor this year, with the exception of sprat and hake. One first-class boat has just been added to the five existing boats."

The fish are principally landed at Dungarvan, Ballinacourty, Ballinagaul, Ardmore, and Youghal.

QUENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe in Ballycotton Bay, West, to Minane River, West, a distance of 57 miles.

Unguarded from Blackrock to Ringaskiddy.

There are 192 boats, 527 men, and 21 boys registered as engaged in fishing, being an increase of 4 boats and 6 men since 1887. Of the boats 12 were first class, 90 second class, and 90 third class. Those solely engaged in fishing were 77 boats, 253 men, and 13 boys, and partially so, 115 boats, 274 men, and 8 boys.

At Ballywilliam shoals of scad appeared in September in Ballywilliam and Ballycannon Bays, but there were no means for their capture.

At Poor Head shoals of mackerel and scad appeared in August and September from one to two miles off the shore. No adequate means of capture.

At Roche's Point there is good trawling ground, but no trawlers. Boats from other parts work there in summer.

At East Ferry the trawlers have increased by two. The trawling ground is good and fairly availed of.

At Crosshaven the trawlers have not increased. Good trawling ground from Ringabella into Cork Harbour. The public oyster beds are nearly dredged out. No sign of improvement. About 60,000 oysters have been laid down on one of the private beds. In others little done.

Fishing is carried on by means of trawling, long lines, hand lines, and nets. The principal fish are cod, ling, hake, pollock, sprats, &c.

The Inspecting Commander reports:—

"The past season has been a poor one on this part of the coast. With the exception of two good takes by the larger boats at Ballycotton (hake in October and herring in December) there has not been much done. The weather has been too stormy during a great part of the season for the smaller boats to go out. In all parts of this division the fishing for 1888 has been below the average."

No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish in this division are landed principally at Ballycotton, Garryroe, Ballyandrew, Ballywilliam, Ballyshane, Guileen, and Queenstown.

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Ringabella Bay, East, to Galley Head, West, a distance of 93 miles.

Unguarded from Flat Head to Big Doon, 6 miles; Hangman's Point to Hake Head, 5 miles; Causeway Bridge to Timoleague, 5 miles; Seven Heads to Foilareel, 8 miles; and from Foilareel to Simon's Cove, 11 miles—Total 35 miles.

There are registered, as engaged in fishing, 241 boats, 1,116 men, and 63 boys, showing, as compared with 1887, a decrease of 13 boats and 4 boys. Fifty of the boats were first class, 83 second class, and 108 third class. Those solely engaged were 94 boats, 548 men, and 45 boys, being an increase of 10 boats and 140 men.

Modes of fishing—trammel nets, hand and long lines, and trawlers.

At Roberts Cove the fishing is principally by seines and hand lines. Shoals of sprats appeared in September about 100 to 200 yards off Ringabella. No means of capture unless the fish comes very close to the shore. About 800 lobsters and 600 crabs captured.

At Oyster Haven scad was very plentiful during October. There were only four captures. The shore is too rocky for nets. About 1000 lobsters and 800 crabs were landed here. A great many more were captured to the westward.

At Old Head shoals of mackerel, pollock, and scad appeared during September and October, but there were no means of capture.

At Courtmacsherry there are 2 trawlers. Good trawling ground. The Cork trawlers frequent it in summer. About 3,000 lobsters, 1,200 crayfish, and 2,400 crabs were landed. Several boats from the west were engaged at this fishing, but did not land them here and consequently no return of quantity.

At Dunny Cove, no trawlers, though good trawling ground, availed of sometimes by the Rathcoursney men. Shoals of mackerel, herrings, and gurnard, July to September, a couple of hundred yards off shore. No means of capture. Lobsters were taken in large quantities. Strange boats fish for them and take them away—about 1,500 landed at Dunny Cove.

At Mill Cove there are no trawlers, though good trawling ground, and much availed of by Cork and Glandore trawlers. About 1,200 lobsters were taken on this ground.

Modes of fishing—Nets, trammel nets, hand and long lines, and trawls.

Inspecting Commander reports:—

"The mackerel fishing has been good, and herring fishing very good. Hake have been taken in large quantities. Sprats in very large quantities and large size. Mackerel appear to keep further off the coast, and more to the westward."

No conflicts. The fishermen peaceable and orderly.

The fish in this division are landed principally at the following places:—Ringabella, Roberts Cove, Rockley Bay, Kinsale, Sandycove, Doonoon, Garrylucas, Courtmacsherry, Broad Strand, Blind Strand, Seven Heads, and Travans, Dunworthy, Leenagh, Ballinglana, Dunny Cove, Dirk Cove, and Ballycousheen.

SKIBBEREEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snaive Bridge, about 150 miles.

Unguarded portions: Castletownshend—From White Horse Point to Snaive Bridge, including Whiddy Island. Schull—From Ringalsky Castle to Ballydehob, Cape Clear, Calves, Horse, Long, and Castle Islands, from Gun Point to Ballyvassard Bridge, and from Scarth Point to White Horse Point. Crookhaven—From Three Castle Head to Scarth Point.

There are 459 boats, 1,859 men, and 15 boys registered as engaged in fishing. Solely employed in fishing, 88 vessels, 545 men, and 5 boys; partially so, 371 vessels, 1,414 men, and 15 boys.

The kinds of fish taken are cod, ling, haddock, pollock, conger, bream, gurnard, hake, mackerel, herrings, plaice, whiting, sprats, coles, turbot, and mullet.

Modes of fishing—Trammels, hand and long lines, drift nets, seines, trawls.

At Union Hall 8 local trawlers and 6 from Rathcormey work the ground between Galley Head and High Island. There were large shoals of herrings in August, and of mackerel and sea-d in October, but not close enough to capture by seines.

At Castletownshend there is only one trawler though good ground, not much availed of. Large shoals of mackerel were off the coast from March to end of October. Herrings from middle of June to end of August. These fish are found from 20 to 50 miles off the shore. Lobsters are captured in large quantities, but there is a falling off this year. No record of the amount taken. They are generally sold to lobster cutters in the harbour. An enlargement of the quay or wharves here is much required.

At Barlogue several shoals of fish appeared in September and October, but no means of capture. The nets used by the fishermen not being deep enough.

At Baltimore there is good trawling ground from Crookhaven to the Fastnet, and trawlers have increased by 4. Mackerel taken principally from April to June, and again in winter. Over 36,000 lobsters taken.

At Schull there is also good trawling ground, and trawlers have increased. Large shoals of mackerel in March, April, September, and October. Nothing being done to the private oyster beds. Lobsters taken round the Islands, Cape Clear, Calves, and Carthys, but not in large quantities (according to monthly returns only about 1,000).

At Crookhaven the same is stated respecting the fishery. Lobsters and crabs are taken in small quantities, only about 400 of the former.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"A wharf is much required in Castletownshend Harbour for discharging, curing, and packing fish. There is at present a short pier which, if extended about ten yards further out in a S.E. direction, and then taken at right angles until it meets another wharf about seventy yards further south, and the space filled in, it would be a suitable wharf."

No conflicts. The fishermen reported as peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Ballycaine, Ross Bar, Mill Cove, Ballynacloagh, Glandore, Union Hall, Carriggillihy, Squincee, Myross, Castletownshend, Baltimore, Berehaven, and Schull.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

Extending from Snaive Bridge to Kenmare Bridge—a distance of 138 miles.

Unguarded:—From Snaive Bridge to Bank Cove; from Gubbin Point to West end of Bear Island; from Ardgroome to Kenmare; and the whole of Dursay Island.

There are 176 vessels, 832 men, and 39 boys registered as engaged in fishing in this division—showing a decrease of 21 vessels, 147 men, and 24 boys.

Fish principally taken are—Mackerel, ling, cod, bream, whiting, hake, and lobsters.

Modes of fishing—Nets, long lines, hand lines, and spilletts.

The principal fishing is mackerel, which was not so good as previous years. About 25,000 lobsters were taken in the Division during the year. A pier at Ardaloggin would be of great benefit for landing fish and salt. A light is also much required at Ballycrovane Pier or Station, as a great number of large boats frequent the harbour in Spring.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"The shoals of mackerel have not been anything like so numerous or extensive as in 1887. Notwithstanding a fair capture has been obtained, which is chiefly due to the facility afforded for its disposal by the erection of curing establishments in the vicinity of the fishing centres, which insures a certain and ready sale at very remunerative prices, as well as giving employment to the wives and children of the fishermen in cleaning, curing, &c., thus giving an impetus to the fishing industry all round, and has also given a stimulus to seine

fishing, which in late years had practically fallen into disuse. Should the fish visit the coast in the coming year in large numbers, an abundant harvest may reasonably be counted on.

"A pier of some description at Travers Cove or its immediate vicinity is very desirable."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

The fish are landed principally at Castletown, Laurence Cove, Louchort Cove, Garnish, Derryaveen Strand, Ballydonagan, Rosetrisk, Dursay, Caherkeem, Ardacloggin, and Eyeries.

VALENTIA DIVISION.

Extending from Kenmare to Castlemaine—a distance of 196 miles.

Unguarded about 35 miles, viz.:—Kenmare Bridge to Keen River, and from Tahilla to West Cove, 21 miles; Roslin to Reenassagh, 6½ miles; Bray Head to Puffin Island, 3 miles; and Bray Head to Reenada Point, including Beginnis Island, 5 miles.

There are 226 vessels, 956 men, and 9 boys, registered as engaged in fishing. Of those 46 vessels and 183 men were solely engaged in fishing, and 180 vessels, 773 men, and 9 boys partially engaged, being an increase of 21 vessels and 66 men.

Fishing is carried on by means of drift and draft nets, hand and long lines, trawls, and trammel nets.

At Lackeen Point there is good trawling ground from Dunkerron to Dromore, and from Rossmore Point to Westcove. The trawlers have not increased—same number as last year. Shoals of herrings, mackerel, and sprat observed during September, October, and November from one to three miles off; there were adequate means of capture, but the weather was so bad the boats could not put off. The public oyster bank, about half a mile, completely run out, not stocked or looked after. The fall of spat scarcely perceptible. From the best information, nearly £3,000 worth was sold off one private bed, about £260 worth off another, and about £120 worth off another. About 1,400 lobsters and 1,200 crabs were taken at Sneem and Westcove. Complaints are general that the year's fishing throughout has been on the whole very bad, and very little fish captured, although the fishermen have adequate means of capture.

At Waterville, the officer gives a return of fish captured in his guard, viz., 238,000 mackerel, 10,000 scad, 2,500 conner, 1,100 bream, 1,500 pollock, 200 cod, 140 ling, no herrings. Large shoals of mackerel in September and October, about one and a-half mile from the shore, near Darrynane, Rath, and Westcove. The bad weather set in, and the fish went out into deep water. About 3,400 lobsters were taken.

At Ballinskelligs there is good trawling ground, but only one trawler. Mackerel in large shoals in April and again in October. About 5,000 lobsters and 800 crabs were taken between Horse Island and Puffin Head.

At Portmagee, large shoals of mackerel in October about half a mile from the shore. About 6,000 lobsters were taken.

At Knightstown, very large shoals of mackerel from March to June, and again September to December, close inshore, and from eight to fifteen miles off; no adequate means of capture from September to December. About 3,000 lobsters and 17,000 crabs were taken. An improvement of the slip at Reenard's Point is recommended, and a light placed on the perch rock inside the harbour, as at times, when the fishermen have to run for shelter, it is difficult to make out the small perch, and the boats are in danger of running on the rocks.

At Caheriveen, mackerel in shoals were off Coonana in March and April, and again in September, about two miles from shore. About 800 lobsters were taken in Coonana Bay. At Kells, about 1,000 lobsters were taken.

The following is an extract from the report of the Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard:—

"The take of fish does not seem to have been so good, owing to their late arrival off the coast, and the bad and uncertain weather. The fishermen complain that there is no accommodation at certain places for boats—no landing places. These might be provided at Coonana and Coonacree Bays. At the same time, from inquiry in the neighbourhood, I think there is a considerable want of energy in the fishing industry."

Save the existence of an ill feeling existing with regard to the way in which the boundary of the salmon fishery of the River Blackwater, in Kenmare Bay, is marked, which the fishermen complain is far beyond the half-mile limit, there were no conflicts, and the fishermen are generally orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Kenmare, Blackwater, Sneem, Glesk, Westcove, Darrynane, Roslin, Ballinskelligs, Boulkeel, Boats Cove Glen, Portmagee, Horna Creek, Dohilla, Reenard Point, Dunnybrook, Knightstown, Caheriveen, and Coonana.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Extending from Inch Point, 14 miles east of Dingle, to Blennerville, and including the Blaskets and Maharee Islands—about 100 miles.

Unguarded, about 58 miles, viz.:—Redcliff to Inch, 5 miles; Brandon Creek to Derrymore, 45 miles; Sybil Head to Smernick Head, 4 miles; Dunmore Head to Clogher Head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

There are 209 vessels, 699 men, and 1 boy registered as engaged in the fishery during the year. Of these 64 vessels and 225 men are solely engaged, and 145 vessels, 474 men, partially so, showing an increase of 12 vessels and 44 men.

Modes of fishing—Trawling, nets, and lines.

Kinds of fish generally captured—Herring, mackerel, pollock, cod, ling, haddock, soles, whiting, conger, hake, and lobsters.

At Minard, good trawling ground, and much availed of by the Dingle trawlers. Lobsters and crabs are captured from Bull's Head to Annascaul. Three men in one canoe took 500 lobsters and 600 crabs this year. Fish scarce off this part of coast.

At Dingle, the trawlers have increased this year by two. Shoals of herrings appeared from October to December in the Bay, and were taken close to the shore; the Spring mackerel about 10 miles off. Considerable shoals of sprats also appeared in the Bay this year, but the fishermen had no means of capturing them, their canoes not being suitable for carrying a seine net. Lobsters are taken in considerable quantities, from Ballymore Point to Bull's Head, but no record of amount.

At Ballydavid, about 850 lobsters, and the same quantity of crabs, were taken in Smernick Harbour.

The height and length of the breakwater, it is stated, require to be increased.

At Ventry, large shoals of mackerel—March to July, and again, August to November—taken from 3 to 20 miles off the land, by Isle of Man and local boats. Herrings from October to December, taken by local boats.

About 4,000 lobsters captured during the season at the Blaskets.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports:—

"Trawling during 1888 has been good, and the fish captured realised good prices in the Dublin market. Three boats have been recently added to the trawling fleet. Canoes are the only boats using long lines. Their catches of ling and cod were less than in the preceding year, while the quantities of haddock and whiting were far in excess of the quantities taken for a number of years past.

"The boats engaged in the mackerel fishery were more successful than any similar number of boats fishing from other ports—the chief fishing station being Ventry.

"No herrings were captured in the early part of the season, but large quantities were taken at the end of the season by canoes and yachts which fished in Ventry Harbour.

"Lobsters were captured in average quantities, as during former seasons.

"Mackerel appear every year in the vicinity of Brandon Creek much earlier than in any other part; but the fishermen have very poor facilities for launching or hauling up their canoes.

"A small outlay in clearing away a passage in this creek for the use of the fishermen would, I believe, be a great boon to them."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

The fish are landed principally at Annascaul, Dingle, Ballydavid, Ventry, and Danquin.

BALLYHEIGUE DIVISION, COUNTY KERRY.

From Blennerville Bridge near Tralee to Foynes Island, about 75 miles, of which there are only 29 guarded—Four Stations.

Unguarded portions: Barrow—St. Anagh to Spa, Ballyheigue—Kerry Head to Muingahane. Cashen—Glen to Asdee. Tarbert—Asdee to Kilpadogue, and Tarbert to Foynes.

In Tarbert and Cashen guards, the number of boats registered as engaged was the same in 1888 as in the previous year, while there was an increase of 1 boat in Ballyheigue and 1 in Barrow guards. The total number of boats, men, and boys in 1888 were—66 vessels, 185 men, and 5 boys. Abundance of fish has been seen off the coast—no seines or other nets for capture.

The modes of fishing are nets, lines, and spilleta. Herrings, bream, whiting, cod, and pollock are captured in the division. Large shoals of mackerel and herring were seen from two to three miles off the coast. Nearly 3,000 lobsters and 1,300 crabs were taken, from Ballyheigue to Kerry Head.

The public oyster beds off Tarbert, Ballylongford, Kilterry, Corrigeens, Long Rock, and Mount Trenchard are deteriorating. No spatting was observed. It is alleged that

the banks are covered with mud, and are not sufficiently worked—only about £30 worth taken.

It is stated that over £600 was realized by the sale of oysters from the Tralee beds.

Numbers of persons go out picking up the small oysters at low water of spring tides in the close season, and destroy the part where they can get at them. It is not known to whom they are sold.

Private beds not doing well, and nothing done to improve them.

At Tarbert, 2 trawlers were registered, but appear to have almost given up trawling, and are engaged in other pursuits. The trawling ground in the Shannon is not now availed of.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Berrow, Fenit, Kilfenora, Spa, Ballyhaigue, Glenderry, Kerry Head, Glenduhallow, Beale, Ballylongford, Kilrush, and Glín.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

Extending from Ballymacrinan near Cappa to Carnapple Head, about 9 miles south of Blackhead—about 135 miles, of which there are guarded by 5 Stations about 105 miles.

Unguarded portions: Cappa—From Railway Bridge to Querrin. Kilredane—From Querrin to Castle Point, Kildougher Head to Ballinaglass Bridge. Kilkee—From Ballinaglass Bridge to Sailor's Grave. Seafield—From Doonbeg Bridge to Doughmore Strand, and Bell Bridge to Cream Point.

The stations in the Shannon are Cappa and Kilredane. At Cappa there has been an increase of 5 third-class vessels solely engaged, and 6 second-class, but a decrease of 1 third-class partially engaged. At Kilredane there has been a decrease of 3 third-class boats partially engaged in fishing. At the other stations on the coast, viz.:—Kilken, Seafield, and Liscannor, there has been a decrease of 4 third-class boats solely engaged, and a decrease of 2 third-class boats and 6 men partially engaged. The total number registered in the division was 205 boats, employing 537 men and 1 boy, showing an increase of 4 boats.

In the Cappa division in the Shannon, the modes of fishing are nets and hand lines. The principal fish are herrings and salmon. Trawling decreased. A new boat has been registered this year for trawling and dredging.

The public oyster fisheries which exist in Clonderlaw Bay, and between Scatteray Island and Kilredane, are reported to be still decreasing, and nothing is being done to stock the private oyster beds.

A better description of boats and nets is required. The locality is visited by French and Isle of Man boats in the season.

At Kilredane, lower down the Shannon, moderate shoals of mackerel appeared this year, chiefly in May, but did not remain longer than two or three weeks at a time. Only one canoe fishing for lobsters at this station, killed about 700, and 500 crabs. At Farraby about 1,100 lobsters and 1,000 crabs were taken.

At Kilkee, on the coast north of the Shannon, the descriptions of fish taken are whiting, bream, gurnard, cod, ling, pollock, conger, &c. The modes of fishing adopted are by nets, lines, and epillets.

No trawling ground exists.

Large shoals of mackerel appeared from one hundred yards to two miles off this part of the coast in August, September, October, and November, but not to the same extent as in former years. There was a very great falling off in the quantity of lobsters captured, and the size of those taken was very small compared with previous years—number captured, about 500. There was a fair capture of crabs during the year; but they also were much smaller in size than formerly—number taken, about 1,000.

Proceeding northward off Seafield and Liscannor, similar reports are made. Mackerel appeared in large shoals about three miles off the coast in September, October, and November; and herrings also appeared in shoals about three miles out during July, August, and September; but the boats on this coast are too small, as a rule, to venture so far from the land. At Freagh, Liscannor, and Ballyhaline about 1,800 lobsters and 1,500 crabs taken.

On the whole the fishing was not very prosperous this year. A great decrease in the capture of all sorts of fish.

No conflicts. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly, but a bad feeling exists among the drift net fishermen against weir owners, on the ground that the latter are infringing on the public rights by keeping the weir poles down.

Fish are landed principally at Cappa, Querrin, Kilrush, Scattery, Knock, Kileredane, Goleena, Truskleeve, Kilbaha, Kilkee, Coosheen, Farahy, Kiliard, Seafeld, Quilty, Lisannor, Creen Point, and Ballyhalina.

GALWAY DIVISION.

From Canomallagh Point, about 8 miles south of Blackhead, to Mace Head, including the islands—about 145 miles in extent, of which there are only about 50 miles guarded.

Unguarded portions of District: Costelloe—Crumlin Bridge to Killeen Point. Spiddal—Blackrock West to Claren Bridge. Ballyvaughan—Muckinish to Kilcolgan Point. N. Arran—Bangowla to Kilmurray and Middle Arran. In this division there are five Stations, two of them being on the Arran Islands.

In the Ballyvaughan Guard, which extends from Canomallagh Point to Kilcolgan, there has been an increase of 4 second-class boats partially engaged in fishing. In the Spiddal Guard, which extends from Blackrock East to Cremlin Bridge, there has been a decrease of 6 first-class and 25 second-class boats, solely engaged in fishing, and an increase of 4 third-class boats so engaged. In Arran Islands there has been an increase of 2 second-class and a decrease of 5 third-class boats solely engaged, and in Costelloe Guard, which extends from Cremlin to Rosaveel, an increase of 4 second-class and 4 third-class boats solely engaged. On the whole, the returns show a decrease of 28 boats and 267 men, and an increase of 68 boys in this division.

The number of boats registered in 1888 was 507, employing 1,430 men and 118 boys.

The principal fishing is by nets, gillnets, and hand lines for mackerel, cod, hake, ling, pollack, bream, turbot, sole, plaice, whiting, herrings, &c. The trawlers from Galway Bay work round Black Head and nearly into Loo Rock, and up to Doer Island in the winter season. Herrings and mackerel in large shoals were seen off the shores of the Spiddal and Costelloe Bay Guards during the months of August, September, and October, about one mile seaward, but no great quantities were taken, the fishermen not having adequate means of capture. At Costelloe, from 3,000 to 4,000 lobsters and about 2,500 crabs were taken. At Spiddal only about 1,000 lobsters, as there are only a few boats fishing for them, though the whole coast is good ground for them, as they may be seen in plenty at low water spring tides among the rocks. Between the Loo Rock and Black Head the amount realized for lobsters was about £150. At North Arran from 2,000 to 3,000 were taken. At Galway, according to the returns received, there were over 108,000 lobsters landed during the year.

At Arran Islands only 1 trawler works during the summer months on good trawling ground to the east of the island, and in the North and South Sounds. Herrings and mackerel appeared off the island during May and June, sometimes close inshore, but the means of capture were most inadequate. The fishermen have not the means of providing the necessary material for successfully working the fishing ground in the immediate vicinity of the island.

The oyster beds at Ballinacourty and Crosshae are improving.

The fishermen are very peaceable and orderly among themselves.

Fish are landed principally at Galway, Barna, Spiddal, Knock, Thoughmore, Carnarona, Costelloe, Glenina, Ballyvaughan, Doorus, Kinvarra, Arran in several places.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

Extending from Mason Island, County Galway, to Daghbeg, County Mayo, a distance of about 260 miles, of which there are only 38 guarded, and 222 unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Roundstone—Mason Island to Fishery Bridge, Gurteto to Ballinleema. Clifden—Streamstown to Weir, Slyne Head to Clifden. Cleggan—From Cleggan Head to Renvyle. Tully—Roanagh River to Roanagh Head. Rosmoney—From Roanagh Head to Rosmoney Bridge, and from Carrigholly to Derrybeg.

In the Roundstone District, which extends from Mason Island to Ballinleema, near Slyne Head, there has been a decrease of 7 boats and 26 men; in the Clifden District, which extends from Ballinleema to Streamstown, an increase of 2 boats and 8 men; in Cleggan, which extends from Streamstown to Renvyle Point, a decrease of 3 boats and 4 men solely engaged in fishing; and a decrease of 9 boats and 60 men partially so engaged; in the Tully District, which extends from Renvyle Point, County Galway, to Roanagh Point, County Mayo, the same as in preceding year; and in the Rosmoney District, which extends from Roanagh Point to Daghbeg, near Molranny, a decrease of 5 boats. In the whole division there has been a decrease of 22 boats and 82 men.

At Roundstone small shoals of mackerel appeared from July to October about 500 yards from the shore. No adequate means of capture. In this Guard, about 70,000 lobsters were taken around coast adjacent, and in Clifden Guard about 1,200 between Boat Harbour and Turbot Island.

At Cleggan large shoals of mackerel appeared off Boffin and Shark Islands, but no adequate means of capture; also off the coast from Renvyle to Lecanne during August, September, and part of October, and mackerel from July to September. The oyster beds not in good condition, and nothing done to most of the private beds. About 12,000 lobsters were taken at Boffin, Shark, Anghriss, Russadillisk, Bundowlish and Islands, and about 9,000 from Renvyle to the Killeries in Tully Guard.

Hand and long lines and nets are the modes of fishing. No trawlers.

The number of boats registered in the entire division was 535, employing 2,006 men.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Roundstone, Mace, Half Mace, Calla, Doohulla, Tourglass, Benowen, Boffin, Clifden, Streamstown, Anghrissmore, Anghrissbeg, Russadillisk, Cleggan, Bundowlish, Ardagh, Ballynakill, Letter, Shark and Boffin Islands, Renvyle, the Killeries, Westport, and Newport.

KEEL DIVISION.

Extends from Doaghbeg to Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, embracing Achill Island—about 87 miles, of which there are about 43 miles unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Achilbeg—From Doaghbeg to Sound-quay, east side; from Blid Sound to Dooga Head. Keel—Dooga to Dookonilla, Achil Head to Anagh. Bull's Mouth—Sound-quay to Fahy Head.

This division is divided into three stations. Achilbeg extends from Doaghbeg to Dooga Head, and in that district there is a decrease of 1 third-class boat and 4 men. In Keel District, which extends from Dooga Head to Ridge Point, beyond Dugort, there has been a decrease of 1 boat. In Bull's Mouth District, which extends from Ridge Point to Achil Sound, there has been an increase of 4 third-class boats and 16 men. In the whole division there are registered 92 boats and 313 men, and the increase has been 2 boats and 19 men. All the boats in this division are only partially engaged in fishing.

Cod, ling, plaice, bream, turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, and herrings are taken at times round the island. Nets and lines used. No trawlers.

At Keel mackerel and herring appeared in September and October, but the weather prevented the capture of large quantities. In Bull's Mouth this has been a bad year for fishing. Lobsters, but only in small quantities, are taken here and in the Achilbeg guard.

The oyster fisheries are not improving, but in the Bull's Mouth guard there has been a good appearance of spat.

The Coast Guard Officer reports—

"Most excellent fishing ground exists all round the Island of Achill, and if better boats and fishing gear were employed it would be a great advantage."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts.

Fish are landed principally at Dooga, Cloughmore, Curraun, Doaghbeg, Dugort, Keel, Dooga, Keem, Bull's Mouth, Innishbeg, Ballycroy, Tourglass, and other places round the Island.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

Extends from Fahy Head, near mouth of Owenduff River, to Brandy Point near Rosport, a distance of about 150 miles, of which about 41 miles are unguarded.

Unguarded portions: Blacksod—Inniskes Islands, Elly Bay—From Annagh Head to Erris Head. Ballyglass—From Erris Head to Duvel Point.

This division is divided into five stations. Doohoma extends from Gweesalia Sound round Doohoma Head to Gweesalia River. The number of boats registered appears to be the same as in preceding year. Blacksod Point station extends from Surge View to Elly Point, and embraces Inniskes Islands; an increase of 4 boats. Elly Bay station extends from Elly Point to Binghamstown Quay, and from Tirin Point to Annagh Head; an increase of 6 boats. Belmullet station extends from Belmullet to Gweesalia; a decrease of 5 boats and 20 men. Ballyglass station extends from Duvel Point north-east of Belmullet to Brandy Point; same as in 1887, but the crews are increased by 9 men and boys. In the whole division there are registered 135 boats, employing 451 men and 23 boys, showing an increase of 5 boats and 24 men, and a decrease of 4 boys.

Cod, haddock, pollock, turbot, plaice, whiting, mackerel, herrings and bream, are taken. Good trawling ground in Blacksod Bay, but not availed of. The public oyster banks are not improving. Large numbers of lobsters taken at Inniskea Islands, but quantity not known. By the returns received from Belmullet there were nearly 11,000 lobsters brought in at this place.

Large quantities of herrings and mackerel were seen off the coast of the Ballyglass Guard from August to November.

The Coast Guard Officer reports:—

"The quantity of fish taken is about the same as last year, except oysters, which are becoming very scarce."

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Belmullet, Blind Harbour, Blacksod, Inniskea, Glenlara, Inver, and other places.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION, COUNTY MAYO.

Extends from Brandy Point to Benwee Head, a distance of about 55 miles, of which there are unguarded about 36 miles.

Unguarded portions: Belderrig—Brandy Point to Benwee. Kilcummin—From Downpatrick to Lacken Strand. Ross—From Killala Quay to Gap of Bartragh. This division is divided into four stations. Belderrig extends from Brandy Point to Glenultra River. In this district there has been a decrease of 6 boats and 6 men. In Ballycastle, which extends from Glenultra to Downpatrick Head, there appears to be an increase of 1 boat and 6 men. In Kilcummin, which extends from Downpatrick Head to Rathfran Ferry, there is a decrease of 1 boat. In Ross station, which extends from Palmerston Bridge to Gap of Bartra, there is a decrease of 4 boats. In the whole division there are registered 135 vessels and 627 men, showing a decrease of 10 boats. All the boats save 3 are only partially engaged in fishing.

Nets and lines are used, and mackerel, herrings, cod, glesson, gurnard, whiting, and lobsters are taken. One steam trawler was at work in Killala Bay, and one, although seldom, in Lacken and Rathfran Bay. Lobsters were taken in fair quantities on the Ross Guard; about 2,000 on the Belderrig Guard; in Ballycastle Guard, about 3,000 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Downpatrick Head; and in Kilcummin Guard, from Lacken Head to the Bear Rock, about 5,000. In some parts of this division shoals of fish appeared at different times from June to December, about 1 to 3 miles from the coast.

A pier at Portowad, outside of Killala Bar, would be a great benefit in bad weather, as all the boats are forced to run to their ports as soon as signs of bad weather appear.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

The fish are landed principally at Killala, Rossport, Portaclay, Porturlin, Belderrig, Ballycastle, Lacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, and several other places.

PULLENDIVA DIVISION, COUNTY SLIGO.

Extends from Ballina Quay to Coney Island, about 59 miles.

Unguarded portions: Inniscrone—From Ballina Quay to Barter's Gap. Pullendiva—Easky to Ballymeana, and Aughriss to Dunmorran. Derkmore—From Dunmorran to Quarry Cove, and Boathouse Point to Coney Island. This division is divided into four stations. In the Inniscrone Station, which extends from Ballina Quay to Carraduff River, there has been an increase of 3 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing. In the Pulliscooney Station, which extends from Carraduff River to Easky River, and in the Pullendiva Station, extending from Easky River to Dunmorran River, the numbers remain the same; and in the Derkmore Station, extending from Dunmorran to Coney Island, there has been an increase of 3 boats.

In the whole division there are registered 65 boats, 283 men and 8 boys, being an increase of 6 boats and 32 men, and a decrease of 1 boy.

At Inniscrone the fishermen use nets, lines, lobster pots, and trawl nets, and nearly all descriptions of fish are taken. There are seven small trawlers fishing from Inniscrone in Killala Bay. For a short period in August, September, and October, large shoals of fish appeared about eleven miles off the anchorage ground. Only about 1,000 lobsters were taken. It was not a good year for lobsters.

At Pulliscooney the same observations as to the state of the fisheries apply; except that there is no trawling. Large shoals of herring appeared about half a mile off shore in September; about 900 lobsters captured.

At Pullendiva, cod, pollock, haddock, whiting, herring, and mackerel are taken by nets and lines; good trawling ground exists along the coast. Herrings and mackerel

appeared in great quantities between August and November, about half a mile from the shore, and remained while the weather was fine. Lobsters and crabs are in large numbers off the coast, but few are taken.

At Dorkmore, pollock, plaice, turbot, and herring were taken with nets and lines. No trawlers. Small shoals of herrings appeared in September and October. Lobsters and crabs were taken in small quantities. The private oyster beds are only partly stocked.

The Coast Guard officer reports:—

"A ship should be built at Pullendiva Pier. On many occasions during the past year, and especially in the herring season, when the sea in the vicinity was teeming with fish, the fishermen could have been out, had they been sure of a safe landing place on returning.

"The Pier, as at present constructed, is convenient for men to land, and also for landing fish and nets, but almost useless for the safety of the boats, as they have to be taken for hauling up, on to a rough rocky shore, outside the line of protection of the Pier; and the coast being open to the Atlantic Ocean, it takes but little time to make landing impracticable.

"I believe the expense of making this improvement would not much exceed £200, as the principal material is close at hand—in fact the stone can be taken out of the harbour, and thus improve the latter."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Inniscrone, Pullocheeny, Easky, Ballymena, Pullendiva, Aughriss, Dnnmorran, and Dorkmore.

SLIGO DIVISION.

Extends from Strandhill Barracks to Donegal Abbey, about 80 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rosces Point—Strandhill to Sligo Bridge, and Lower Rosces to Drumliffe Bridge. Rookley—Cullensmore to Streedagh. Mullaghmore—Streedagh and Innishmurray to Roskeersagh, and Bunduff to Bundoran. Ballyshannon—From Ballyshannon Bridge to Donegal Abbey. This division is divided into four stations. In the Rosces Point Station, which extends from Sligo to Lower Rosces Point, there has been an increase of 1 boat and 3 men; in the Rookley Station, which extends from Drumliffe to Cullensmore, there has been an increase of 1 second-class boat solely engaged in fishing, and a decrease of 3 third-class boats partially so engaged; in Mullaghmore Station, extending from Streedagh Point to Bundoran, County Donegal, there has been an increase of 1 third-class boat solely engaged in fishing, of 2 third-class boats partially so engaged, and a decrease of 2 second-class boats partially engaged; in Ballyshannon Station, extending from Bundoran to River Eske, there has been a decrease of 1 third-class boat partially engaged in fishing. In the whole division there are registered 144 boats, 581 men, and 17 boys, showing a decrease of 1 boat.

In Rosces Point division the modes of fishing adopted are lines and nets. No trawling. Fish taken—mackerel, herrings, and codling. The officer at this station reports that only about 4,000 herrings, 1,000 mackerel, and 1,000 codling were captured. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared about a mile to two miles off the coast in September and October. They remained about two or three months. About 100 bags of mussels were shipped for Liverpool during the season. Nothing done since 1886 to improve the private oyster beds. The men who own the boats are mostly farmers and pilots, who do not fish much unless when the herrings come close to the shore.

In Rookley division, in addition to the modes adopted in the Rosces division, trawling is carried on in Sligo Bay. About 37,000 cod, 20,000 pollock, 2,000 soles, 100 turbot, 25,000 mackerel, 20,000 herrings, 40,000 flat fish, about 6,000 lobsters, and about 2,500 crabs were taken in this division. Shoals of herrings appeared in deep water off Innishmurray Island, and small shoals of mackerel off Cloonagh Bay in the latter end of July and August from 1 to 2 miles off the coast. These shoals remained for about ten days. The means of capture were fairly adequate.

About 25,000 French and 22,000 American oysters were taken off private beds, and about 45,000 French, 3,000 Dutch, and 150 barrels of American oysters were planted.

In the Mullaghmore division there is good trawling ground availed of by local boats of a small class for about three or four months in the year. Large shoals of herrings appeared in November, December, and January, one quarter to five miles off Bundoran, Innishmurray, and Mullaghmore. About 12,000 lobsters were taken by the Mullaghmore men.

The fishermen in the whole division require better boats and gear to enable them to follow the fish into deep water, or to fish with advantage. They combine farming and fishing.

In the Ballyshannon Guard herring, mackerel, cod, ling, plaice, whiting, bream, turbot, and pollock are taken by nets and lines. There is good trawling ground on the coast, but it has been very little availed of this year by trawlers from other parts. For

a short time in November and December, off Bunatruhan and Inishfad, shoals of mackerel and herring appeared; adequate means of capture existed if weather permitted. At Bundoran, Kildoney, and Bunatruhan, about 5,000 lobsters were taken.

The fishermen are orderly, with the exception of the Bundoran fishermen and the Mullaghmore trawlers. They attribute falling off in capture of fish to trawling within the past few years, and it has been urged that trawling should be prohibited within a certain distance of the shore.

Fish are landed at Rossee Point, Lower Rossee, Cartron, Ardtermon, Roskley, Ballyconnell, Cloonagh, Mullaghmore, Streedagh, Bundoran, Bunatruhan, and Innishfad.

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

From Donegal-quay to Lower Ferry (Gweebarra River), County Donegal,
about 135 miles.

Unguarded portions: Bellhill—Portsmouth to Caven Point. Teelin—Mackross to Tawney. Malinmore—Glenlough to Glen Strand. Portnoco—Glenlough to Blackrock.

There are in this division 144 boats, 873 men, and 6 boys registered as engaged in fishing—a decrease of 7 boats.

The modes of fishing are trawling, nets, and lines. The descriptions of fish taken are eod, ling, whiting, pollock, glasson, haddock, plaice, mackerel, and herrings, &c.

At Ball Hill, Donegal, trawling, and nets and lines. Good trawling ground south-west of Salt Hill, and much availed of. Large shoals of herrings during the months of August and September in Donegal river. A breakwater at Kelly's Rock is much required. Lobsters are taken in small quantities from Doorin to Caven Point.

At St. John's Point no trawlers, but they come from different parts and trawl. Doorin Point to St. John's Point, shoals of mackerel in September about one mile from the shore off Ballyetherland and Ballysiggart, and herrings in November about same distance at Inver. No adequate means of capture. About 2,000 lobsters captured at Ballyetherland. The fishermen suffer from not having a market for their fish, being about twenty miles from a railway station.

At Killybegs, the trawling ground was not much availed of this year. A few shoals of herrings and mackerel in Bruckless and Fintra Bay, but kept in deep water. No adequate means of capture. Lobsters are taken in great quantities, some hundreds of dozens, but no means of knowing the number.

At Teelin, the trawling ground good and availed of in favourable weather. Shoals of herrings in the Bay in May, and mackerel in September and October, about half a mile off the harbour. About 2,000 lobsters were taken from Tawney Point to Teelin.

At Malinmore there is good trawling ground south-west of Rathlin O'Beirne, not much availed of. Shoals of herrings and mackerel were observed from June to September, about two and a-half miles from the shore. No adequate means of capture. About 50,000 lobsters and crabs were taken along all the guards. The nets of the fishermen sometimes burst, and the fishermen are so poor that they cannot procure good fishing gear.

At Portnoco large shoals of mackerel and herrings appeared from one to five miles off from July to September. There were no means of taking them at any distance from the shore; small quantities were taken along shore. About 8,000 lobsters and 3,000 crabs were taken. A pier at Portnoco is very much required. From Rosbeg to the Rossee there is no place for saving life or property but Portnoco. The fishermen have not proper boats or gear to fish in deep water, and no means of getting them, they are so poor, and have to confine themselves to fish along shore.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"Fish are getting more plentiful and of a larger size, which, I believe, is due to having no stern trawlers working up or disturbing the spawn. Plenty of whiting, herring, and sole, and other flat fish caught."

The fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Donegal, Salt Hill, Inver, Ballyetherland, Ballysiggart, Tribane, Bruckless, Killybegs, Largy, Teelin, Tawney, Malinbeg, Malinmore, Glen, Rosbeg, Portnoco, and other places.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

Extending from the bar at Gweebarra River, Co. Donegal, to Oldcastle Point in the same County, about 35 miles.

Unguarded portions: Rutland—From Gweebarra to Mullaghadoo. Bunbeg—From Brinlock to Oldcastle Point. There are 196 boats, 414 men, and 99 boys registered as engaged in fishing. An increase in the entire division of 21 boats, 41 men and 31 boys.

The modes of fishing carried on are long lines, hand lines, and nets.

The fish captured are herrings, glasson, cod, bream, skoons and all kinds of flat fish; also large quantities of lobsters and crabs. About 44,000 lobsters and 83,000 crabs were caught in the division.

Herrings and mackerel have been seen in large shoals in July, August, and September, often close in shore. Herrings were caught off Arranmore, and large numbers of fish seen in Boylagh Bay.

The want of proper boats and gear is badly felt, as well as the means of getting fish to market, and a proper landing place for steamers to come alongside to embark fish, lobsters, &c.

The Divisional Officer reports:—

"There have been large schools of fish seen off the coast during the summer months (mackerel, sand, herrings, and herring fry), but few were caught, there being no appliances to take them, nor any accommodation for embarking, when caught, to get the fish to market. Large quantities (about 200 tons) of 'sheen' were taken with small meshed nets in June, July, and August;—fish of all kinds, from one to three inches long. In September these fish appear to separate into schools, according to their species, and to have improved in size to seven and even nine inches. Haddocks have been taken in larger quantities this year than for a long time past."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed at Burton Port, Kincslagh, Bunbeg, Annagarry, and a number of other places.

RATHMULLEN DIVISION.

Extending from Lenan Bay to Bloody Foreland, 118 miles.

Unguarded: Innishoffin—Bloody Foreland to Meenacaddy, including Tory and Innishoffin Islands. Sheephaven—Clonmass to Lackagh Bridge. Mulroy—Melmore Head to Fanad Point. Knockalla—Fanad Point to Portsalon. Rathmullen—Aughniah to Quigley's Point. Buncrana—Linsfort to Lenan Bay.

There are 222 boats, 642 men, and 35 boys, registered as engaged in fishing, showing a decrease of 6 boats and 5 boys.

The fish principally captured are—cod, herring, mackerel, haddock, whiting, glasson, fluke, turbot, sole, plaice, as well as a large quantity of lobsters and crabs. Herrings did not appear in such large quantities as in other years.

At Innishoffin—modes of fishing—hand and long lines and lobster pots—no trawling. No large shoals of fish were observed off this portion of the coast. About 6,000 lobsters and 1,500 crabs were taken off Tory and Innishoffin Islands and Horn Head.

At Sheephaven it was a very good year for the herring fishery, a bad one for mackerel. Shoals generally appear in January, August, and September, from close inshore to about five miles. No adequate means for their capture. Boats too small and nets not deep enough. Herrings remain in the Bay the whole year. No trawlers, though good trawling ground along the coast. About 2,500 lobsters and crabs were taken by the only boat engaged at this fishing.

At Mulroy no shoals of fish appeared off this portion of coast. No trawling. Over 8,000 lobsters and 3,000 crabs were captured during the year from Melmore to Ballyhooriskey.

At Knockalla no shoals of fish appeared; no trawlers at this place, though fair trawling ground. Lobsters and crabs were captured in quantities, but no proper information of numbers to be had. About 400 lobsters taken.

At Rathmullen cod, codling, and small quantities of fluke were captured. No trawling-ground or trawlers here. No large shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared.

At Buncrana no large shoals of fish appeared. There is good trawling-ground from Rathmullen to Ballynastockar. Lobsters are not taken in large quantities. From Dunree to Lenan Bay there were about 12 barrels (about 600) of lobsters and 3 barrels of crabs taken.

Complaints are still loud against trawlers in the lough.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"A landing slip at Magheraarty for the use of the Tory fishermen is much needed, and, in my opinion, could be constructed at a slight cost. A boat slip or boat harbour at Newbridge, in Lough Swilly, where there are many boats, would be of great use to the fishermen. In my opinion, indiscriminate trawling in Lough Swilly is doing much injury, and I consider that a line should be drawn inside of which operations should not be permitted."

The conduct of the fishermen has been orderly and quiet.

The fish are principally landed at Sheephaven, Magheraarty, Dunfanaghy, Portnablagh, Docey, Downies Bay, Ballyhooriskey, Melmore, Fincher's Bay, Knockalla, Newbridge, Rathmullen, Buncrana, Currahole, Dunree, and other places.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

Extending from Dunaff to Magilligan Point, County Londonderry, 70 miles.

Unguarded: Malin Head—Dunaff to Carrickabeghy, thence to Lag Strand and Innishtrahull. Culdaff—Carrickaveel to Portasantal. Port Kennigoe—Glenin to Magilligan. Greencastle—Magilligan to Downhill. Moville—Clare River to Culmore, and Magilligan to Ballykelly. There are 254 boats, 1,027 men, and 11 boys registered as engaged in fishing, showing a decrease of 9 boats.

The fish landed principally are cod, codling, pollock, ling, turbot, bream, herrings, and flat fish.

At Malin Head the modes of fishing are hand and long lines and lobster pots; no trawlers. No large shoals of fish appeared off this portion of the coast. Only three boats fished for lobsters and crabs from Portmore round Malin Head to Port Avons and round Dunaff Head; about 3,600 lobsters and 6,000 crabs were taken. A large pier has been erected at this place.

At Culdaff, the same description of fishing during the year. Over 7,000 lobsters and 8,000 crabs were taken.

At Port Kennigoe, same description, only about 200 lobsters and 400 crabs taken.

At Greencastle there is good trawling ground from Magilligan to Downhill, but not much availed of. No shoals of fish appeared. No lobsters or crabs taken.

At Moville trawling is generally carried on in the channel of Lough Foyle. The trawlers are not increasing. No shoals of fish appeared during the year.

A pier is much required at Moville for the safety of boats and the landing of fish.

The conduct of the fishermen orderly and quiet.

The fish are landed principally at Malin, Portmore, Portronan, Dunaff, Portasantal, Portlough, Portaleen, Culdaff, Port Kennigoe, Greencastle, Magilligan, Moville, and other places.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

Extending from Downhill, County Londonderry, to Jennie's Bridge, near County Antrim, 65 miles.

Unguarded: Ballycastle—Kinbane Head to Castle Point, Cobb Colliery to Fair Head. Torr Head—Fair Head to Port Escart and Lick Patrick to Torr Cor Point. Cushendun—Torr Cor Point to Jonemond Point, Hawk's Nest to Beaton's Port. Cushendall—Pattensfall to Port Beaton, and Bay Chapel to Jennie's Bridge. There are 128 boats, 273 men, and 15 boys registered as engaged in fishing, showing an increase of 30 boats and 46 men, and a decrease of 4 boys.

The principal descriptions of fish caught are cod, ling, skate, haddock, turbot, plaice, soles, eels, gurnard, pollock, mackerel (the latter in small quantities), herrings, lobsters, and crabs.

The modes of fishing are lines, nets, and trawling.

At Portrush, the trawlers have increased by 4—small boats carrying "otter" trawls. Shoals of herrings appeared about a mile off Portrush during the latter part of August and September; and on the east side of Portrush, mackerel in September. There were no adequate means of capture. From Portstewart, Portrush, and round the Skerries, there were about 600 lobsters and over 6,000 crabs taken. The fishermen complain of the heavy expenses attendant on sending fish to Liverpool. Between carriage and other charges, nearly one-third is taken off the price for which the fish is sold.

At Port Ballintrae, over 300 lobsters and 600 crabs were taken.

At Port Ballintoy, a large quantity of crabs and lobsters were captured, quantity not accurately known.

At Ballycastle, about 500 lobsters and nearly 1,000 crabs.

The officer at this station reports that a breakwater is much required here to enable boats to land, which is almost an impossibility now owing to heavy sea and shallow water at landing place. A man from this station has to attend with life line when any sea is on, owing to the dangerous landing, especially when the boats from Rathlin Island come over with their fish. There is no other place to run for.

At Torr, about 1,000 lobsters and 2,500 crabs were captured.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Portstewart, Portrush, Port Ballintrae, Ballintoy, Milltown, Loughan Bay, Ballycastle, Cushendall, and Cushendun.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

Extending from Jennie's Bridge, near Carnlough, to White Railings, near Whitehouse, South, about 40 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 73 boats, 153 men, and 6 boys registered as engaged in fishing, showing an increase of 18 boats, 13 men, and 4 boys.

The modes of capture are—Seine nets, long lines, and hand lines, and trawlers. Fish principally captured are sole, brill, plaice, cod, turbot, ray, pollock, herrings, and large eels.

At Glenarm there are three trawlers—they have not increased—about 1,200 lobsters taken, and the same of crabs. No shoals of fish appeared.

At Ballygalley Head shoals of herrings appeared in August, apparently going northward, about two miles or less off the shore. There were no means of capture. Lobsters and crabs are only taken in small quantities.

At Larnoe there is a little trawling, but the ground is not good. Hand lines are the principal mode of fishing. Only about 400 lobsters and 1,000 crabs taken.

At Portmuck trammel nets and lines are used; one trawler since last year. No trawling ground off this part of the coast. Small shoals of herrings appeared June and July, about half a mile off the coast; no mackerel. Lobsters are taken in small quantities, but not landed here. The quantities captured are not known.

At Carrickfergus trawling, dredging, and long line fishing is carried on. No lobsters or crabs.

The fishermen are orderly, and there have been no complaints against them.

The fish are landed principally at Glenarm, Carnlough, Larnoe, Ballylig, and other places.

DONAGHADDEE DIVISION.

From Hollywood to Newcastle Quay, about 44 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 169 boats, 435 men, and 41 boys registered as engaged in fishing; showing an increase of 14 boats, 33 men, and 1 boy.

The fish principally captured are cod, pollock, herrings, ling, and a few mackerel. The fisheries off this division are of an unimportant character.

Long and hand lines, nets, and trawling are principally used. About 15,000 lobsters were taken in the entire division.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports—

"Herrings have not appeared off the northern parts of this division during the past year in any large quantities, although there have been large shoals off Ballywalter and Ballyhalbert. Fish are more numerous to the southward, probably on account of the greater purity of the water, which is more out of the reach of the refuse of Belfast.

"The late gales and unsettled weather have been bad for the line fishing, as the boats have often been unable to reach the fishing grounds.

"If some shelter could be devised at Bangor for the fishing boats it would be well. Bangor Bay, with north-east winds, is about as bad as can be imagined, and a very heavy and short sea comes in.

"The pier at Ballyhalbert is now to all intents and purposes finished, and fishing craft shelter there, but it is a very small place.

"Fair taken of cod, and also some pollock."

The fishermen are very orderly.

The fish are landed principally at Hollywood, Groomsport, Bangor, Donaghadee, Ballyhalbert, and Ballywalter.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

Extending from Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head, about 27 miles.

Unguarded: Portaferry—Ballyhenry to Gray Abbey. Strangford—Audley Point to Gray Abbey. There are 123 boats, 205 men, and 21 boys registered as engaged in fishing; showing an increase of 17 boats, 36 men, and 7 boys.

Nets and hand lines are the modes of capture. The fish principally taken are herring, whiting, cod, pollock, mackerel, and some lobsters and crabs; but the fisheries off this part of the coast cannot be said to be of much importance. About 1,200 lobsters and 1,500 crabs taken in entire division.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"There is no fishing enterprise within the limits of this division, only on a small scale.

"The boats in the herring season generally use Ardglass Harbour, being away of access, there being no facilities in Strangford Lough either for landing fish or getting them to market."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish landed at Portaferry, Ardglass, Strangford, and other places.

REPORT OF THE

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

Extending from Sheepland Head to Derryvogue Point, about 42 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 149 boats, 601 men, and 47 boys registered as engaged in fishing; showing an increase of 30 boats, 109 men, and 27 boys. This apparent increase is caused by Kilkeel station having been added to this division.

Nets, long and hand lines are the modes of capture. The fish taken are—herring, mackerel, haddock, whiting, ling, cod, conger, and flat fish.

Nearly 9,000 lobsters and about 11,000 crabs were taken throughout the division.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The herring fishing at Ardglass was a total failure last season, owing to the scarcity of fish. No reason can be assigned for this.

"The fishing at Newcastle makes no improvement, owing to the want of harbour accommodation."

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable.

Fish are landed at Scorden Beach, Killough, Minerstown, Rathmullen, Newcastle, Annalong, Wreck Port, Dunmore, Dundrum, Kilkeel, Lecstone, Ballykeel, and other places.

DUNDALK DIVISION.

Extending from Riverfoot, Kilkeel, to Maiden Tower, Drogheda, about 36 miles.

Unguarded: Cranfield—Leestones to Blackrock and Blackney. Omearth—Warren Point to Killowen. Dunany Point—Lurgan Bridge to Salters Rocks. There are registered 187 boats, 627 men, and 30 boys, showing a decrease of 64 boats, 146 men, and 7 boys. This decrease is caused by Kilkeel station having been joined to Newcastle.

The modes of capture are nets, long lines, and trawling. The principal fish taken are herrings, mackerel, turbot, whiting, cod, plaice, sole, brill, ling, conger, and haddock.

At Cranfield—no trawlers; nets and lines only used; no large shoals of fish appeared. About 300 lobsters were taken. Facilities for transit of fish from Kilkeel to the markets much required. The fish has now to be sold to local buyers, as the cost of transmission to Greenore is too heavy.

At Omearth—there is one trawling vessel. There is good trawling ground, but not much availed of. Large shoals of herrings appeared in the Lough about a mile from the shore in October, and remained till December. About 300 lobsters taken.

At Carlingford—there are no trawlers. Herrings appeared from June till December, but not so numerous as former years, close to the shore. The Coastguard officer reports that the new pier will be of great advantage to fishing boats, but the slip requires rings to make boats fast.

At Greenore—trawlers from Fleetwood, Liverpool, Ramsey, and Dublin fish off the coast in the winter months. Not so many vessels last winter as formerly. Good trawling ground from St. John's Point to Lambay; very much availed of. Large quantities of herrings from June to September; about 1,700 lobsters and 2,300 crabs taken.

At Giles's Quay—no trawlers on this part of coast. Herrings and mackerel appeared off the coast, but only in small schools, and did not remain long. Mackerel in July and August; herrings, September to November. Only a small quantity of lobsters taken.

At Dunany Point—shoals of herrings appeared from September to November, from three to ten miles off the coast, and remained about two months.

At Clogher Head—the trawlers have not increased. There is good trawling ground north and south much availed of. Herrings appeared off the coast from September to December at from 200 yards to 5 miles, but not in such large quantities as other years. About 800 lobsters taken.

At mouth of Boyne—herrings and mackerel were taken, but in small quantities. Herrings in October and November; mackerel in August.

The oyster fisheries of the Lough appear to be improving. Spatting was greater than last year.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports:—

"The returns this year show a large falling off in the numbers of boats employed in this division; but this is entirely due to the fact of Kilkeel having been taken out of this division and joined to Newcastle; the remainder of the stations showing if anything a slight increase.

"The fishing on this coast is almost entirely carried on by boats from Kilkeel, Howth, and the south of Ireland, and from Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Scotland. Large fleets of boats from the three latter places are constantly off the coast during the fishing season."

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

Fish are landed at Kilkeel, Greencastle, Derryogue, Baltray, Maiden Tower, Clogher Head, Salters Rocks, Annagasson, Giles's-quay, Blackrock, Greenore, Carlingford, Warrenpoint, Greer's-quay, Greencastle, Soldier's Point, and Dundalk.

MALSHIDE DIVISION.

Extending from Laytown to Baldoyle, about 50 miles.

No portion unguarded. There are 38 boats, 245 men, and 21 boys registered as engaged in fishing; showing a decrease of 10 boats and 12 men.

The modes of capture are trawling, herring-nets, long lines, and hand lines. Herrings appeared off the coast, but the quantity captured was much less than in the previous year. No shoals of mackerel were observed. Turbot, cod, ling, and plaice, &c., are the descriptions of fish caught.

At Balbriggan—good trawling ground from Rockabil to Clogher Head, and much availed of. Herrings generally appear off this part of the coast from July to December, from two to ten miles off; the quantity caught was far below the average. There were adequate means of capture. About 2,000 lobsters taken.

At Skerries and Loughshinny—no trawlers; long lines and herring-nets mostly used. No large shoals of fish have been seen during the year. About 10,000 lobsters taken at Lambay, Skerries, and Rockabil, and about 148,000 crabs.

At Rush—nets and lines only; no trawling ground along this portion of coast. Herrings are taken in the winter. Small quantities are caught up to the end of December.

At Malshide—small shoals of herrings were off the coast during July and November, one to eight miles from the shore. There were adequate means for their capture, but none were landed. There are no trawlers here, but good trawling ground outside, and much availed for the Dublin and other trawlers.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports that—

“A harbour of refuge is much wanted.”

Conduct of fishermen orderly.

Fish are landed at Balbriggan, Skerries, Loughshinny, Rush, Rogerstown, Howth, and other places.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

COUNTY LESTRIM.

No applications were received during the year 1888. The total amount issued for this county for the fourteen years ending 31st December, 1888, was only £100. There are no arrears.

The county has only a very small seaboard, and there is really only one fishing crew in it.

COUNTY SLIGO.

There were thirty-one applications received from thirty-five persons for £369. Out of this, there were twenty-three loans recommended to twenty-five persons, amounting to £239. The amount issued in the year was £210. The loans ranged from £5 to £25.

By a return received from the Board of Works the total amount issued in the fourteen years to 31st December, 1888, was £4,962 2s. 6d. for which promissory notes for £5,309 13s. 7d. were received to cover principal and interest; repaid £4,145 9s. 6d. A sum of £164 18s. 6d. is in arrear, and £2 18s. irrecoverable.

The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amount to £1,086 7s. 7d.

COUNTY MAYO.

There were 128 applications received from 148 persons amounting to £1,036 10s. Out of these, ninety-seven loans were recommended to one hundred and sixteen persons to the amount of £701. The sum of £621 6s. was issued.

The loans ranged from £5 to £25.

The loans made in this county have proved particularly useful to the poor fisherman, many of whom without them should have abandoned fishing.

By a return received from the Board of Works the total amount issued in this county for the fourteen years up to 31st December, 1888, was £11,823 4s., for which promissory notes for £12,497 17s. 3d. to cover principal and interest were received. The total

repayments were £10,223 2s. 4d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £1,682 14s. 4d. A sum of £450 0s. 10d. is in arrear, and £141 19s. 9d. irrecoverable.

COUNTY GALWAY.

There were 203 applications received from 343 persons for loans amounting to £2,164 10s. Out of these, 126 loans to 149 people were recommended to the amount of £1,065 10s. The sum of £859 10s. was issued. The loans ranged from £5 to £40.

According to the Board of Works return the total amount issued in this county for the fourteen years was £20,323 7s., for which promissory notes for £21,592 1s. 1d. to cover principal and interest were received. The amount repaid to 31st December, 1888, was £16,903 9s. 1d.; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amount to £3,640 15s. 1d., the arrears to £1,011 12s. 10d., and the amount irrecoverable, £37 4s. 1d.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

Three applications from three persons were received for £357. Out of these two were recommended for £306 10s. The amount issued was £306 10s.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fourteen years was £602 10s. for which, to cover principal and interest, promissory notes for £651 3s. 4d. were received; the amount repaid was £307 13s. 9d.; and the unpaid promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £343 9s. 7d.

There are no arrears.

COUNTY CLARE.

There were 23 applications from 27 persons for loans, amounting to £526 10s., out of which 10 loans to 13 persons, amounting to £62, were recommended. The loans ranged from £5 to £10.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fourteen years was £4,808 9s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £5,101 4s. 6d. were received; the amount repaid was £4,405 10s. 4d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, amounted to £612 15s. 5d.; the arrears to £79 15s. 9d.; and the amount irrecoverable to £3 3s.

COUNTY KERRY.

There were 58 applications from 90 persons for loans amounting to £1,542; out of these 41 loans to 65 people, amounting to £803, were recommended. The loans ranged from £5 to £150.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fourteen years was £21,477 4s. 9d., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £22,636 4s. 9d. were received; the amount repaid was £20,139 13s. 5d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,665 11s.; the arrears £826 16s. 4d.; and the amount irrecoverable £4 4s.

COUNTY CORK.

There were seventy-eight applications from 110 persons for loans amounting to £2,877 15s.; out of these fifty-three loans to seventy-five persons, amounting to £2,095 10s. were recommended. Six loans, to the amount of £383, were afterwards cancelled.

According to Board of Works returns the total amount of loans issued in this county for the fourteen years was £20,422 15s. 10d., for which promissory notes to secure principal and interest, £21,682 18s. 2d., were received; the amount repaid was £16,080 7s. 8d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £5,197 1s. 3d.; the arrears, £391 9s. 3d., and amount irrecoverable £14.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

COUNTY GALWAY.

There were no operations under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund in this county during the year, as the money available from the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund was sufficient to meet all applications.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this county out of this Fund since 1885, was £2,409; for which promissory notes to cover principal and interest for £2,364 9s. were received; the amount repaid was £1,335 12s.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,001 13s.; the arrears £227 3s. 7d.

COUNTY MAYO.

No operations in this county during the year for the same reason. The total amount of loans issued in this county out of this Fund since 1885 was £784 8s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £827 3s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £536 18s. 6d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £250 7s. 8d.; the arrears, £39 18s.

COUNTY CORK.

There were two applications from nine persons for loans to purchase first-class fishing vessels, to the amount of £1,080, the security offered being mortgages on the vessels only; the loans were not effected.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans made for this county out of the Fund since 1885 was £7,801, for which promissory notes, for principal and interest, for £8,421 3s. 11d. were received; the amount repaid was £3,859 6s. 10d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £4,451 4s. 8d., and the arrears £110 12s. 5d.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

There were five applications from fourteen persons for loans amounting to £284. Out of these three loans to seven persons amounting to £71 were recommended. Amount issued £71.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this County out of this Fund since 1885 was £719; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £761 18s. 2d. were received; the amount repaid was £523 14s. 4d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £238 3s. 10d.; no arrears.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

There were six applications amounting to £708 from eleven persons. Out of these five loans to ten persons were recommended for £308. Only £49 were issued, two of the loans having been subsequently cancelled. No arrears.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this County since 1885 was £381; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £296 17s. 8d. were received; the amount repaid was £199 19s. 6d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £96 15s. 2d.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

There were ten applications from twenty-one persons for £4,010; out of these eight loans to sixteen persons, amounting to £3,010 were recommended. Amount issued £1,110.

Seven applications for loans of £500 each for the purchase of first-class fishing vessels, on the security of such vessels alone, were received. Four, to the amount of £2,000, were granted; one was withdrawn by applicants; one was refused, the applicants being unable to provide the necessary gear; and one could not be considered, as the maximum sum allowed for the county had already been granted.

These four vessels were built at Arklow by contract, under the supervision of the Board of Trade Surveyors, and finished early in this year. They are as follows:—

No. 175.	"Two Brothers,"	31 tons.	Owners, Mathew Naughton and Wm. Needham.
" 180.	"True Light,"	31 "	" James Lynch.
" 182.	"Mystical Rose,"	31 "	" Anthony James and Henry Murray.
" 183.	"St. Peter,"	31 "	" James O'Connell, Sen. and Junr., Peter and William Crane.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued out of this Fund, in this County, to 31st December, 1888, since 1885, was £3,322; for which promissory notes, for principal and interest, for £3,716 8s. 4d. were received; the amount repaid was £774 11s. 2d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £2,941 17s. 2d. No arrears.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

There were nine applications from nine persons, for £4,116 10s., received; and six loans to the amount of £2,236 10s. were recommended, in sums varying from £15 to £800. Amount issued £2,461 10s.

Three of these loans, amounting to £1,990, were for providing three new first-class fishing vessels. These three vessels were built at Brixham, at the desire of the borrowers (Ringsend fishermen), by contract, under the supervision of the Board of Trade Surveyors. They are as follows:—

No. 143.	"Mispah,"	49 tons.	Owner, Stephen Syms.
"164.	"Sons of the Sea,"	49 "	John Kirwan.
"155.	"Sunbeam,"	47 "	George Blackmore.

By the Board of Works Returns, the amount of loans issued for this county out of this Fund since 1885 was £8,446 10s., for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £9,236 12s. 1d. were received; the amount repaid was £2,962 18s. 10d.; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity, £6,273 15s. 3d. No arrears.

COUNTY MEATH.

There were no applications for loans in this county during the year. The total amount issued since 1885 was £10; promissory notes £10 10s.; amount repaid £8 15s.; outstanding note £1 15s. No arrears.

COUNTY LOUTH.

There were four applications from four persons, for loans amounting to £100, received. Three loans were recommended, to the amount of £55. Amount issued £40.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this County since 1885 was £336; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £394 12s. were received; the amount repaid was £66 3s. 4d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £496 7s. 6d.; the arrears, £32 1s. 2d.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

There were seven applications from nine persons for loans amounting to £569; out of these six loans to eight persons to the amount of £449 were recommended. Amount issued £450. One was to purchase a lugger for £200; another was to purchase a boat and gear for £170.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount of loans issued in this County since 1885 out of this Fund was £1,925 15s.; for which promissory notes for £2,081 11s. 7d. were received; the amount repaid was £509 8s. 3d.; the outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £1,572 8s. 4d. No arrears.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

There were six applications, from seven persons for loans amounting to £104. All recommended.

Amount issued, £78 18s. 3d.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued in this County out of this Fund, since 1885, was £223 18s. 3d.; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £238 14s. 3d. were received; the amount repaid was £101 1s. 3d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £137 13s. No arrears.

COUNTY LONDONDERRY.

There were three applications, from six persons, for loans amounting to £50. All recommended.

Amount issued, £30.

By the Board of Works Returns the total amount issued in this County, since 1885, out of this Fund, was £186; for which promissory notes, to cover principal and interest, for £197 7s. 4d. were received; the amount repaid was £79 14s. 4d.; the outstanding notes, not arrived at maturity, £117 13s. No arrears.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

There were thirty-six applications from forty-six persons for loans amounting to £1,000. Thirty loans to thirty-nine persons, amounting to £906 0s. 6d., in sums varying from £5 to £300, were recommended. Amount issued £858 0s. 6d. One of the loans (£300) was for assisting to purchase a steamer for fishing, &c., and another (£290) to purchase a boat.

By the Board of Works Returns, the total amount issued in this county since 1885 was £3,137 4s. 10d., for which promissory notes to cover principal and interest for

£3,338 19s. 10d., were received; the amount repaid was £1,621 13s. 3d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity, £1,572 3s. 4d., and the arrears £19 19s. 5d.

To the principal and other officers of the Board of Trade, who have rendered us important and valuable assistance in connection with the building, under contract, of several fishing vessels in Ireland, and also in England; as well as to the officers and men of the Coastguard service, from whom we have invariably received the most cordial and active co-operation in administering these funds, and without whose valuable assistance difficulties of no ordinary character would have arisen, we have to express our best thanks for their services.

SALMON FISHERIES.

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Wicklow Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between these points.

The following are the close seasons in this District—

Tidal waters—

"Skerries and Howth, between 15th September and 4th March; Howth to Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February; Dalkey Island to Wicklow Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

Fresh waters—

"All rivers flowing into the sea between Skerries and Howth, 15th September and 4th March; and between Howth and Dalkey Island, 15th August and 1st February; and between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, 15th August and 1st April."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as netting in fresh waters."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 1st February; save in Broadmeadow Water and Ward rivers, between 14th October and 1st February."

Bye-Laws—

A Summary of the Bye-Laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 105.

The following are the principal rivers in the Dublin District, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Broadmeadow water	4th March to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 14th October, inclusive.
Ward, ...	Do. do.	do.	do. do.
Tolka, ...	1st Feb. to 15th Aug. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Liffy, ...	Do. do.	do.	do. do.
Dargle or Bray, ...	1st April to 30th Sept. do.	1st Apr. & 15th Aug. inclusive.	do. do.
Varty, ...	Do. do.	do.	do. do.

Coast Seasons—Between Skerries and Howth, 4th March to 15th September, inclusive—Howth to Dalkey Island, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive, and Dalkey Island to Wicklow, 1st April to 30th September, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries during the year was fair. The prices paid for salmon were 2s. the highest, and 7d. per lb. the lowest.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was much greater than in the previous year. Grilse—taken in June, appear in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in greatest quantities in June, but were somewhat lighter than at other periods. The greatest takes of salmon were in May. The proportion of grilse to salmon appears to have been about eight to one, and more female than male salmon were captured. No sign of disease was observed during the year. Angling for trout is prohibited by the proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea. No destruction of fry took place to any extent at these periods, neither were spent fish destroyed in February or March, nor full fish in October, by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers occurred during the year. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. Only three prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators. Three water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators for the whole year, and two for about six months. The following private individuals employed six water bailiffs

during the year:—The Earl of Meath, Captain Claud Cane, Tolka and Swords Angling Clubs. No funds are contributed to the funds of the district by any of the proprietors in the upper waters towards protection.

The Revenue of the Dublin District during the year amounted to £519 9s. 8d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
73 Salmon Rods, ...	73	0	0
1 Cross Line, ...	2	0	0
21 Draft Nets, ...	68	0	0
5 Drift Nets, ...	15	0	0
1 Pole Net, ...	2	0	0
Total Licence Duty, ...	£155	0	0
Fines received, ...	27	10	0
Sale of Forfeited Engines, ...	4	0	0
Subscriptions, ...	2	2	0
Balance from former year, ...	330	17	8
Total, ...	£519	9	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	£87	5	0
Salaries, ...	66	0	0
Prosecutions, ...	9	5	11
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	48	5	0
Printing and Stationery, ...	14	9	8
Postage, ...	4	8	8
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	10	6	8
Total, ...	£238	0	11
Balance, ...	281	8	9
Total, ...	£519	9	8

NO. 2, OF WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Wicklow Head in the County of Wicklow, to Kila Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Wexford, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in this District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 20th April following; save River Slaney and Tributaries, which is between 25th September and 1st April following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"River Slaney and Tributaries—between 14th September and 16th February following. Remainder of District—between 30th September and 16th March following."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 105.

The following are the principal rivers in the Wexford district, with the seasons at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Slaney and Tribes, Owenavarragh or Courtown.	1st April to 20th Sept., inclusive, . 20th April to 15th Sept., do., .	Same as Tidal, . do., .	16th Feb. to 14th Sept., inclusive, . 15th March to 30th Sept., do., .
Ouse and Aughrim and Tribes.	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Follens, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Ench, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Urrin, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.
Bera, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	do., do.

Coast Season—20th April to 15th September, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is good, and is reported to be improving. There was an increase in the take of fish, as compared with 1887. The price obtained for salmon varied from 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was greater than in the preceding year. There were four migrations of smolts, viz., in April, May, August, and September. Grilse were first taken in May, the greatest quantities being in July and August. Salmon are taken with grilse in June. The take of the former is greatest in the month of May—more female fish than male. It is said that, from returns kept of salmon and grilse sent to a salesmaster, the proportion of grilse to salmon was about the same. There are three distinct runs of salmon and of grilse, viz., in April, July, and August. The average weight of salmon was 12 lbs., and of peale 5 lbs.; the latter showing an increase. A disease has been observed, but not to a considerable extent, in some salmon in the fresh waters, but none in the tidal waters. Angling is not prohibited by the proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea, but it is not considered that much destruction to fry takes place. Some few spent fish are killed in March, but not to any extent. No cases of poisoning rivers have been reported, and offences generally against the fishery laws are on the decrease. Eighteen prosecutions by the Conservators, and twelve by the Constabulary were instituted. In fourteen cases out of the thirty prosecutions the parties were fined in sums varying from 10s. to £5. There were no convictions in the remaining sixteen cases. The fines and costs amounted to £29 14s., which was paid, save £2, for which the offender went to gaol.

Twenty bailiffs were employed during the principal part of the close season, and six during the principal part of the open season. Their wages were from 5s. to 22s. per week each during the open, and from 9s. to 22s. during the close season. Five water bailiffs, who are gamekeepers, were employed by private individuals.

The sum of £276 18s. 6d. was expended by the Conservators on water keeping, of which £64 11s. was during the open, and £212 7s. 6d. during the close season. Divided between the upper or fresh water portions, and the lower or tidal portions, the amounts were respectively £203 11s. 6d., and £73 7s.

The new Board of Conservators was elected in October, and the funds handed over by the outgoing Board amounted to £320.

None of the upper water proprietors contribute towards protection.

The Revenue of the Wexford District during the year amounted to £708 19s. 10d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
25 Salmon Rode, ...	93	0	0
74 Draft Nets, ...	212	0	0
1 Trawl Net, ...	0	15	0
Total Licence Duties, ...	315	15	0
Fines and Costs received, ...	32	12	4
Interest on Bank Account, ...	5	1	11
Balance from former year, ...	337	10	7
Total, ...	£708	19	10

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	276	18	6
Salaries, ...	45	2	6
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	21	7	10
Printing, &c., ...	4	8	0
Postage, ...	3	1	8
Prosecutions, ...	12	2	0
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	25	19	4
Total, ...	£388	19	10
Balance, ...	320	0	0
Total, ...	£708	19	10

NO. 3, OR WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extends from Kiln Bay, east of Bannow Bay, in the County of Wexford, to Helvick Head, in the County of Waterford, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the above District :—

Tidal Waters—

"Whole District—between 15th August and 1st February, following."

Fresh Waters—

"Same as in Tidal Waters."

Angling with Cross Lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with Single Rod and Line—

River Snir and Tributaries—between 15th October and 1st February, following.—Remainder of District—between 30th September and 1st February following.

Bye-Laws—

A summary of the Bye-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 105.

The following are the principal rivers in the Waterford District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Snir and Tribes.	1st Feb. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 15th October, inclusive.
Nore and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Berrow and Tribes.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Mahon.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Tay.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Delligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.
Colligan.	Do. do.	do.	do.

The reports from the Waterford District continue to be satisfactory. The state of the fisheries is said to be improving, though the take of fish was less productive than preceding year, which might be accounted for by the low water during the spring and most of the season, retarding the run of salmon from the sea. The great run of fish appeared to commence only at the end of the open season, but this circumstance had the effect of allowing an unprecedentedly large number of fish to reach the breeding grounds. Rod fishings not increased in value during the year, from the scarcity of fish in the early part of season. The price of salmon ranged from 6d. to 2s. per lb.

Smolts migrate to the sea about the middle of April and first week in May. It is reported that a migration of some smolts also took place during the first two weeks in October.

Grilse are taken in May, July, and August. During the first run of the grilse the salmon taken are heavier than the usual run, but lighter than the spring fish. Salmon are captured in the greatest quantities at the end of March, and in April and May. Their proportion to the take of grilse was about one to two. The general opinion is that a greater number of female than male fish are taken.

Distinct runs of fish took place in spring and autumn, independently of the breeding fish in October and November; and those ascending after floods, and during south-west gales. The grilse generally run about June, July, and August. The average weight of salmon was 13 lbs., and of pease 5 lbs.

No sign of salmon disease.

During the descent of fry angling for trout is not prohibited, and a considerable number of fry are, it is stated, thus destroyed, particularly by juvenile anglers.

It is alleged that a great many spent fish are killed in February by netting and angling. It is very difficult to bring the offence home to the offenders as the fish are concealed. Few full fish are killed by anglers in October.

Poisoning by lime is reported, but to a very slight extent.

The tributaries are well preserved during the breeding season.

Offences against the fishery laws in the district have decreased, owing to the vigilance of the bailiffs, and the number of prosecutions instituted by the Conservators (96), and by the Constabulary (42).

A sum of £446 0s. 6d. was paid by the Conservators to bailiffs during the open season, and £371 9s. during the preceding close time. The first sum was divided between the fresh and tidal waters in the proportions, £281 5s. 6d. to £164 15s.; and of the expenditure during the close season, £299 9s. were spent on upper waters, and £72 on lower. Ten bailiffs were employed by private individuals, principally during the open season.

The election of the new Board of Conservators took place in October, and the sum of £1,167 12s. 11d. was handed over by the outgoing Board.

The upper water proprietors do not contribute to the funds of the Conservators. As a means of increasing the latter it is suggested that the licence duty on nets should be increased.

During the year there were 96 prosecutions by the Conservators; in 69 of which there were convictions, and fines varying from 1s. to £10 and costs inflicted. The remainder were withdrawn or dismissed by the magistrates. There were 42 by the Constabulary, out of which there were 35 convictions, and fines inflicted varying from 1s. to £4.

The Revenue of the Waterford District during the year amounted to £2,492 4s. 2d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
199 Salmon Rods, ...	199	0	0
4 Cross Lines, ...	8	0	0
233 Snap Nets, ...	349	10	0
42 Draft Nets, ...	136	0	0
72 Drift Nets, ...	215	0	0
1 Bag Net, ...	10	0	0
4 Stake Nets, ...	120	0	0
1 Head Weir, ...	6	0	0
3 Boxes or Cribs, ...	30	0	0
21 Gaps or Eyes for Eels, ...	21	0	0
Total for Licence Duties, ...	1,065	10	0
Fines and Costs received, ...	61	14	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	44	6	0
Wages refunded, ...	2	0	0
Bank Interest, ...	12	11	1
Balance from former year, ...	1,284	2	7
Total, ...	£2,492	4	2

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	830	5	6
Salaries, ...	125	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	50	14	1
Printing, ...	10	3	6
Postage, ...	9	1	3
Prosecutions, ...	25	15	8
Hire of Steam Launch, ...	117	5	0
Commission on Sale Licences, ...	54	5	6
Molality of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	62	0	0
	£1,394	11	3
Balance, ...	1,167	12	11
Total, ...	£2,492	4	2

No. 4, or LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extends from Helvick Head in the County of Waterford, westward to Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 31st August and 15th February, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Whole district—between 30th September and 15th February, following."

Bye-Laws—

A summary of the Bye-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 105.

The following are the principal rivers in the Lismore District, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Blackwater, ...	15th Feb. to 31st August, inclusive,	Same as Tidal, ...	15th Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Feilds, ...	—	—	do., do.
Funchion, ...	—	—	do., do.
Wernaragh, ...	—	—	do., do.

The state of the salmon fisheries during 1888 was fairly good on the lower or tidal waters, but most indifferent from Clondulane upwards. The take of salmon and grilse was considerably less than last year, which may perhaps be accounted for by the unusually large take of grilse up to the middle of August, 1887. Owing to the low state of the water the rod fishings decreased very considerably. The lowest price realized for fish was 6d. per lb.; at Lismore and Youghal the highest price was 1s. 10d., and in the wholesale market 2s. 9d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was considerably greater than in 1887. Four migrations of smolts, viz., on the 15th March, 9th April, 30th May, and 4th June, the latter being a later date than usual. A few small grilse were taken as early as March 20th. They began to show in considerable numbers about the middle of May, but the largest quantity was taken in July. In May the majority of fish taken are salmon, for the rest of the season the greater number are grilse. The proportions for the year would be about two-thirds grilse to one-third salmon.

In February and March the greatest quantity of salmon are captured. More females than males are taken. In January, February, March, and April, runs of salmon took place, and in May, June, July, and August, grilse.

The average weight of salmon was 13 lbs., and of peals 6 lbs. No sign of disease. Angling is not to any extent prohibited during the descent of fry to the sea. Very few spent fish and no full fish were taken. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported, and offences against the fishery laws have considerably diminished. Fifty-four prosecutions took place, out of which there were 33 convictions, and fines inflicted ranging from 10s. to £5; and in nine other cases salmon nets were forfeited and sold by order of the magistrates, for illegal use, by persons unknown. Four prosecutions were instituted by the Constabulary, in all of which the offenders were convicted.

The Conservators employ one Head Bailiff at £50 per annum, eight permanent Bailiffs at 13s. per week, two at 10s. per week, and eighteen temporarily during the close season at 10s. per week.

None of the proprietors in the upper waters contributed funds towards protection.

The election of Conservators took place in October. The outgoing Board disregarded the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and did not hand over any of the funds to the newly elected Board. According to the accounts furnished to us, there was no money in hands to do so. This is a matter requiring serious notice. We have felt it our duty to caution the present Board against acting in a similar manner.

The Revenue of the Lismore District during the year amounted to £847 9s. 0d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
224 Salmon Rods, ...	224	0	0
5 Cross Lines, ...	10	0	0
37 Snap Nets, ...	68	10	0
17 Drift Nets, ...	61	0	0
82 Drift Nets, ...	246	0	0
1 Peal Net, ...	2	0	0
1 Bag Net, ...	10	0	0
2 Stake Nets, ...	60	0	0
1 Box or Crib, ...	10	0	0
Total Licence Duty, ...	684	10	0
Fines received, ...	12	19	2
Sale of forfeited Engines, ...	4	15	10
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	156	4	0
Subscriptions, ...	5	0	0
Total, ...	£847	9	0

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	430	3	5
Salaries, ...	149	15	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	82	3	2
Printing, ...	84	8	5
Postage, ...	5	11	6
Prosecutions, ...	80	15	5
Mosley of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	12	19	2
	£776	18	1
Balance, ...	70	10	11
Total, ...	£847	9	0

No. 5, or CORK DISTRICT.

Extends from Ballycotton Head, westward, to Galley Head, both in the County of Cork, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

(Cork Division, *Ballycotton to Barry's Head*).

The following are the close seasons at the date of this Report in that part of the Cork District between Ballycotton and Barry's Head:—

Tidal waters—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 15th August and 1st February, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as in tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Ballycotton and Barry's Head—between 12th October and 1st February, following."

Bye-laws:—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 106.

The following are the principal rivers in this Division of the Cork District (*from Ballycotton to Barry's Head*), with the seasons at date of this Report for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Lee and Tribes, .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 12th October, inclusive.
Owensource, .	Do, do, .	do, .	do, do, .
Owenshy, .	Do, do, .	do, .	do, do, .

In this Division of the Cork District the salmon fisheries are fairly prosperous, but capable of much improvement. In the early part of the year the rod fishing was inferior, but it improved as the season advanced. Any, that were let, maintained their rate of rentals.

The take of salmon was about the average, and the prices realized varied from 8d. to 2s. per lb.; grilse 6d. to 1s. per lb. It is impossible to obtain accurate information from either the fishermen or buyers.

There is every reason to believe that there is a very considerable stock of breeding fish—more than last year. One migration of smolts. In this district it invariably commences about the 20th March, and is over by the 1st of May, unless checked by dry weather, and want of water to pass over the weirs. There is an autumnal migration to the tidal portions, but not to the sea.

With regard to grilse an occasional one is taken early in May, but the best run takes place during June and July. As the grilse increase in numbers the salmon fall off. The best catch of salmon is generally made in April, but, should the weather be mild, in March.

Strong salmon run in this district from January to the end of July, and breeding fish from September to February, grilse from May to August.

No sign of disease.

The greatest barrier to the development of the salmon fisheries of this district is, as has been pointed out in previous reports, the practice of poisoning rivers which prevails. Two cases were reported this year. In one the offender was detected and fined.

Forty-five prosecutions by the Conservators, out of which there were 21 convictions, and fines inflicted varying from £1 to £8—the other cases were either dismissed or withdrawn; and 8 by the Constabulary were instituted, in all of which convictions were obtained, and fines inflicted varying from 10s. to £5—16 were for non-payment of licence duty.

The amount expended on water keeping was £275 18s. 6d.

The election of Conservators took place in October.

The outgoing Board disregarded the provisions of the statute and did not hand over any funds to the newly-elected Board. According to the accounts furnished to us the old Board was in debt to the bank at the date of the election of the new Board. The observations we have made with regard to Lismore apply also to this District.

The Cork Anglers' Club has given material assistance in addition to £35 of the subscriptions before mentioned to the Board of Conservators.

The Conservators state that, it is well known, salmon can be bought in Cork every day in the year, and though they have good reason to know where the fish are, they have no power to search. It would be a matter of great importance, they say, if the right of searching suspected places were granted.

The Revenue of the Cork District during the year amounted to £468 10s. 0d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
143 Salmon Rods, ...	143	0	0
46 Draft Nets, ...	138	0	0
1 Bag Net, ...	10	0	0
2 Stake Nets, ...	60	0	0
Total Licences Duty, ...	851	0	0
Fines received, ...	25	14	4
Sales of forfeited Engines, ...	13	1	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	9	7	0
Subscriptions, ...	46	19	0
Balance from last year, ...	18	8	8
Total, ...	£468	10	0

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	275	18	6
Salaries, ...	65	3	5
Travelling and Miscellaneous (including maintenance of Launch), ...	38	14	5
Printing, ...	6	3	2
Postage, ...	2	5	1
Preservations, ...	32	11	8
Subscription to Fishermen's Society, ...	20	0	0
Bank Interest, ...	5	9	2
	£446	5	3

Coarx District—(Bandon Division, Barry's Head to Galley Head).

The following are the Close Seasons, at the date of this Report, in this Division of the Cork District, which includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea between "*Barry's Head and Galley Head*":—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th August and 15th February, save in the Bandon River, which is between 15th August and 1st March, and Argideen River, which is between 31st August and 1st March."

Fresh waters—

"Same as Tidal Waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 12th October and 15th February (save in the Argideen River, which is between 31st October and 15th February.)"

Bye-Laws—

A summary of the bye-laws in force will be found in the Appendix, page 106.

The following are the principal rivers in this Division of the Cork District, between *Barry's Head and Galley Head* with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bandon, ...	1st March to 15th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	15th Feb. to 12th Oct., inclusive.
Argideen, ...	1st March to 31st Aug., do., ...	Do., ...	15th Feb. to 31st Oct., do.

In this division of the Cork district the net fishing was good—the rod fishing very middling.

The take of salmon and grilse in the lower tidal waters is reported to have been very good—average in the upper tidal—the rod fishing very bad, owing to the low water, the fish not having enough for running till September.

The price of salmon varied from 4d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

No noticeable increase in the size of salmon, which averages 9 lbs., peaks 4 to 5 lbs. The quantity of breeding fish observed has been less than in preceding year.

There was a migration of fry in July, which was later than usual.

Grilse are first taken in May—greatest quantity in June.

The greatest quantity of salmon in April and May—more females than males. There is a run of salmon in September.

No sign of disease.

A good deal of fry are caught by trout anglers during their descent to the sea.

A good number of spent fish are taken in February and early in March.

Two persons were convicted and fined £5 and £1 costs, each, at the instance of the Constabulary. No prosecutions by the Board of Conservators.

There was not so much poisoning rivers as in previous years—spurge was used.

A new Board of Conservators was elected in October, and a sum of £108 0s. 11d. was handed over by the outgoing Board. A much larger sum should have been brought to credit of the new Board, if any regard were paid to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. The financial affairs of the district have been managed, to say the least, in anything but a creditable manner. The Act requires that Boards of Conservators shall take sufficient security from any officer whom they may appoint, having the care or custody of money to be received by virtue of the Act. The Board of Conservators have disregarded, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, this law, and, in consequence, there have been, on more than one occasion, defalcations. The accounts are not kept in proper form.

There are only four water bailiffs employed by the Conservators, two of them being permanent, at 10s. a week, and two during the close season at same wages.

The proprietors in the upper waters do not contribute any funds to the Board for protection.

The Revenue of this Division of the Cork District (Bandon) during the year amounted to £270 17s. 11d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
88 Salmon Rode, ...	88	0	0
82 Draft Nets, ...	96	0	0
Total for Licence Duty, ...	179	0	0
Fines received, ...	11	18	0
Balance from last year, ...	55	9	11
	246	7	11
To which is to be added "to close account of former Clerk,"	24	10	0
Total, ...	£270	17	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	81	14	6
Salaries, ...	51	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	5	0	2
Printing, ...	1	15	2
Postage, ...	0	2	6
Prosecutions, ...	15	0	0
Mobility of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	3	6	8
Percentage to Clerk on issue of Licences, ...	9	13	0
	167	13	0
Balance, ...	103	5	11
Total, ...	£270	17	11

No. 6th, SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT,

Extends from the Galley Head to Mizen Head, in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the Coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situate off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coasts and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the said coast between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 15th September and 1st May, following. Save the River Don, which is between 30th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 31st July and 1st May, following. Save the River Ilan, which is between 30th September and 1st May, following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October and 17th March, following."

By-laws—

A summary of the By-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 107.

The following are the principal rivers in the Skibbereen district, with the seasons at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ilan, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal,	17th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Leamavaddra, .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	1st May to 31st July, inclusive.	do., do.

The reports from this district are very unsatisfactory—the take of fish during the season 1888 much less than in previous years. The fisheries are said to be declining, owing to the early fish being poisoned. Spurge is used.

The price obtained for salmon varied from 7d. to 9d. per lb.

No late migration of fry was observed. Grilse taken first in June, and in the greatest quantity in July. The average weight of salmon is 7 lbs., and of peale 4 lbs. No sign of disease. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased.

There was only one prosecution by the Conservators, and one by the Constabulary.

The expenditure on water keeping was £56. There are 2 bailiffs employed during the breeding season—3rd December to 7th January, and 5 from 1st May to 3rd December—being the open, and a part of the close season, at from 10s. to 15s. a week. The election of Conservators took place in October—when the sum of £62 was handed over by the old Board.

No private bailiffs were employed, and no contributions were received from the upper water proprietors.

The Revenue of the Skibbereen District during the year amounted to £117 3s. 9d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
5 Salmon Bods, ...	5	0	0
19 Drift Nets, ...	57	0	0
Total Licence Duties, ...	62	0	0
Balance from former year, ...	55	3	9
Total, ...	£117	3	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	56	0	0
Salaries, ...	10	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences, ...	2	14	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	2	6	0
Printing, &c., ...	2	7	0
Prosecutions, ...	3	13	0
	77	0	0
Balance, ...	40	3	9
Total, ...	£117	3	9

No. 6, OR BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Mizen Head to Crow Head, in the County of Cork, and includes the whole of the sea along the coast between these points, and around any islands or rocks situated off the same, with the whole of the tideways along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal and upper or freshwater portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into the said coast, between said points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 30th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Whole district—between 31st October and 17th March, following."

Bye-Laws—

A summary of the Bye-Laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 107.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bantry District, with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout :—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Adrigole, . .	1st May to 30th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	17th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Coonahole, . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Ouvant, . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Meelagh, . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Feurmile Water, .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Glongariffe, . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported as not good. Rod fishings have decreased in value owing to the poisoning of the rivers by spurge. Price of salmon during the year 7d. to 8d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than last year. Very few spring fish were taken. Grilse first taken in July, and greatest capture that month. Smolts migrate in May. No sign of salmon disease. Offences against the fishery laws have increased. Six prosecutions were undertaken by the Conservators, out of which there were three convictions, and fines of 10s. in one, and £4 in each of the others inflicted, and one by the Constabulary, a fine of £2 10s. being imposed.

Four water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators from June to January, at 6s. per week, and one by the Earl of Bantry. No proprietors in the upper waters contributed towards protection.

The election of Conservators took place this year, and a sum of £43 2s. 6d. was handed over by the old Board. This was not a strict compliance with the provisions of the Law.

The Revenue of the Bantry District during the year amounted to £82 8s. 6d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
5 Salmon Rods, ...	5	0	0
14 Draft Nets, ...	42	0	0
Total Licence Duties, . .	47	0	0
Fines received, ...	3	10	0
Balance from former year, . .	31	18	6
Total, ...	£82	8	6

Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	16	10	0
Salaries, ...	2	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licenses, ...	2	7	0
Prosecutions, ...	4	10	6
Printing and Postage, ...	0	14	2
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	0	16	8
	<u>£33</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

No. 6th, OR KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extends from Crow Head to Lamb Head both in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between these points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the district :—

Tidal waters—

"Whole district—between 15th September and 1st April, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 31st October, and 1st April, following."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 107.

The following are the principal rivers in the Kenmare District, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Crossnabagh, ...	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st April to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Owensbagh, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Glenties, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Shen, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Roughy, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Finefhy, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Blackwater, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...
Sheen, ...	Do., do., ...	do., ...	do., do., ...

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported as unsatisfactory—the take was less productive than in 1887. Owing, however, to the rainfall in July and August, more fish were in the fresh waters during these months. Rod fishing increased. The number of licences taken out in 1888 was 34, against 17 in 1887. Salmon is not caught in this district until about the 1st June, and the price was about 7d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in 1887. The first grilse is taken about the end of June—greatest quantities in July. Few salmon are captured as compared with grilse—they are taken with grilse in July. Earlier salmon rare, perhaps heavier. After July very few fish run. The average weight of fish, taking salmon and grilse together, is about 6 lbs.

No sign of disease.

Four cases of poisoning by spurge are reported—three in the Sheen and one in the Roughy rivers.

The offences against fishery laws, as compared with 1887, have diminished. Nine persons were prosecuted, five by the Conservators and four by the Constabulary. Convictions in all cases—fines from 1s. to £4.

A sum of £55 12s. was expended by the Board in protection during the year. Bailiffs are also employed by private individuals, and one upper proprietor contributes funds towards protection.

The election of Conservators took place in October, when the sum of £80 2s. 4d. was handed over to the new Board. This was not a compliance with the provisions of the law.

The Revenue of the Kenmare District during the year amounted to £106 6s. 4d., made up as follows—

84 Salmon Rods, ...	£	s.	d.
6 Draft Nets, ...	34	0	0
2 Bag Nets, ...	9	0	0
3 Sweepers, ...	20	0	0
	9	0	0
Total Licence Duty, ...	72	0	0
Fines received, ...	3	4	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	14	10	0
Balance from former year, ...	16	12	4
Total, ...	£106	6	4

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, ...	£	s.	d.
Salaries, ...	51	2	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	17	1	2
Printing and Postage, ...	4	11	0
Prosecutions, ...	0	10	0
Costs of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	1	18	6
	1	1	4
	76	4	0
Balance, ...	30	2	4
Total, ...	£106	6	4

NO. 7, KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extends from Lamb Head, northward, to Dunmore Head (the Blaskets inclusive), all in the County of Kerry, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the Coast between those points.

The following are the close seasons at the date of this report in the above district for salmon and trout :—

Tidal waters—

* Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, including the Blasket Islands, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points—between 31st August and 1st May following. Between Inch Point and Cingles Point, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points (*says River Maine and tributaries*), between 30th July and 17th January following. In River Maine, and its tributaries, between 15th September and 1st May. Between Cingles Point and Bohan Head, and all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points—between 30th September and 1st May following. Between Bohan Head and Lamb Head, and including all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between said points (*says the River Inny and the Waterville River and their tributaries*), between 14th August and 1st May following. In River Inny and its tributaries, between 30th September and 1st May. In Waterville River and tributaries, between 15th July and 1st January.*

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

* Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, and including all lakes and rivers and their tributaries running into the sea between those points—between 31st October and 1st April following. Between Inch Point and Lamb Head, and including all lakes and rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between those points (*says River Maine and tributaries*), between 15th October and 1st February following. In River Maine and its tributaries, between 31st October and 1st April."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 107.

The following are the principal rivers in the Killarney district, with the seasons, at date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Waterville, . . .	1st Jan. to 15th July, inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 15th Oct., inclusive, .
Lacy, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Furia, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Behy, . . .	17th Jan. to 30th July, do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Cearagh, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Laura, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do., .
Maine, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 31st Oct., do., .
Annasceaul, . . .	1st May to 31st August, do., .	do., .	do., do., .

The sea and sea coast (save tidal named above) between Lamb Head and Bolus Head, 1st May to 14th August, inclusive (save in the Waterville and Inny rivers), as above.

The sea and sea coast and freshwaters between Bolus and Camglas, 1st May to 30th September, inclusive.

The sea and sea coast, Camglas to Inch Point (save in the Maine), 17th January to 30th July, as above.

The sea and sea coast, Inch Point to Dammere Head, 1st May to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the Salmon Fisheries is reported as very good. The amount of fish captured was, however, slightly less. The number of Rod Licences taken out during the year exceeded the number issued in 1887 by 30, and exceeded any issued in any year since formation of district—over 40 years. The highest price for salmon during the year was 1s. 10d. and the lowest 5d. per lb. There were a greater number of spawning fish observed than in the preceding year. The migration of fry is generally observed from about the 15th March to the end of April. No late migration has been seen. Grilse come in the first week in May generally, and the greatest quantity is taken in June and July. Salmon are taken amongst them in May and June, and are generally lighter. The largest quantity of salmon were taken in March, April, and May. About 90 per cent. more grilse than salmon. The spring salmon average 9½ lbs., the grilse 6½ lbs. Angling is not prohibited by the proprietors during the descent of fry. The change of season made in 1880 put an end to the destruction of spent fish, and very few, if any, full fish are killed by anglers in October. No cases of poisoning have been known. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished very much. There were 6 prosecutions by the Board of Conservators. All convicted in fines varying from 2s. 6d. to £5. No prosecutions by the Constabulary.

There are 80 bailiffs employed by the Conservators, most of them for the spawning season. Those by the year are paid from £4 to £17; those for the spawning season £2 to £5.

A new Board of Conservators was elected in October and a sum of £400 16s. 6d. was handed over by the outgoing Board. No proprietors in the upper waters contribute to the funds of the district. The leasees and owners of the Tidal Fisheries employ a number of bailiffs at their own expense during the spawning season.

The Revenue of the district during the year amounted to £775 2s. 5d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
133 Salmon Rode, ...	123	0	0
5 Cross Lines, ...	10	0	0
78 Draft Nets, ...	254	0	0
2 Boxes or Grilse, ...	20	0	0
Total Licence Duties, ...	387	0	0
Fines received, ...	3	14	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	27	8	0
Balance from former year, ...	357	0	0
Total, ...	£775	2	5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	289	0	0
Salaries, ...	40	0	0
Commission on Sale of Licences, ...	20	14	6
Rent of Office, ...	5	0	0
Printing and Postage, ...	9	16	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	6	10	1
Provisions, ...	3	5	0
Total, ...	£374	5	7

No. 8, LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the County of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

The following are the close seasons in this district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st July and 12th February (*save Rivers Cashes and Malgue and Tributaries, and save between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points*). For River Cashes, down to its mouth, and tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Malgue River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points—between 15th September and 1st May, following."

Fresh waters—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 30th September, and 1st February (*save Rivers Feale, Guele, Cashes, and their Tributaries, save Shannon and Malgue, and save also in all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head*).

"For Feale, Guele, and Cashes, and Tributaries—between 31st October and 15th March. For Shannon and Malgue Rivers, between 31st October and 1st February. For rivers between Loop Head and Hag's Head—between 30th September and 1st March; and for rivers between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head—between 30th September and 1st April."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 107.

The following are the principal rivers in the Limerick District, with the seasons, at the date of this Report, for netting and angling for salmon and trout—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Bannetty, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive, .
Cashes, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do, .	do, .	15th March to 31st Oct., do, .
Clebane, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do, .	do, .	1st April to 30th Sept., do, .
Deel or Askenston, . . .	Not allowed, . . .	do, .	1st February to 30th Sept., do, .
Deenbeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	—	1st March to 30th Sept., do, .
Ennistimon, or Lahinch, . . .	Do, . do, .	do, .	Do, . do, .
Feale and Guele, . . .	1st June to 31st August, do, .	do, .	15th March to 31st October, do, .
Pargue, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do, .	do, .	1st February to 30th Sept., do, .
Malgue, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th July, do, .	do, .	Do, . do, .
Malcoire, . . .	—	12 Feb. to 31 July inclusive, .	1st February to 31st October, do, .
Shannon, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do, .	do, .	Do, . do, .

Close Seasons.—Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive.

Between Kerry Head and Loop Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 12th February to 31st July, inclusive.

Between Loop Head and Hag's Head, save tidal parts of rivers as named above, 1st May to 15th September, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Limerick District is reported as fair, though the take of Spring fish was less productive than in 1887. No cause can be assigned.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than in the preceding year.

The average weight of salmon during the season was 15 to 16 lbs., and of peals or grise about 6 lbs. The prices for the former were 1s. and 2s., and for the latter 6d. and 8d. per lb. Salmon are taken in greatest quantities in February, March, and

April. They run generally from February to May. Grilse are first taken latter end of May, the largest quantity being taken in June. No sign of salmon disease. No case of river poisoning reported.

Thirty-four persons were prosecuted by the Conservators, in addition to a large number of net fishermen who were fined for fishing without licences, the penalties in these latter cases having been remitted on payment of the licence and costs. Convictions were obtained in all the cases, and fines inflicted varying from 10s. to £10.

There were 16 prosecutions by the Constabulary, and convictions obtained in each case. Offences against the fishery laws appear to have diminished.

The above prosecutions were for angling in close season, assaulting bailiffs, using nets in fresh waters, using drift nets as fixed nets, not producing licences, using unlicensed engines, using gaff and strokehaul, using drift nets of over length, cases connected with mills, using light, netting at mouth of river, and having salmon in possession during close time.

The election of Conservators for the ensuing three years took place in October last.

A sum of £2,686 11s. 1d. was handed over by the outgoing Board to the newly elected one. There are no bailiffs employed by private individuals. The owners of the Lax Weir Fishery, it is stated, employ, during the weekly close season, 16 men, in addition to the large amount (£163) paid by them for License duty. None of the proprietors in the upper waters contribute to the funds of the Board. The only fisheries in this extensive District from which the 10 per cent. rate on the Poor Law valuation is received are those at Castleconnell and Doonassa, and one at O'Brien's Bridge; the total amount received from this source in this extensive District for the last five years being only £285 8s.

The Revenue of the Limerick District during the year amounted to £5,068 7s. 6d. made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
283 Salmon rods, ...	282	0	0
53 Cross lines, ...	68	15	0
27 Snap nets, ...	40	10	0
51 Drift nets, ...	155	0	0
97 Drift nets, ...	391	0	0
19 Pole nets, ...	38	0	0
48 Stake weirs, ...	1,380	0	0
11 Boxes or cribs, ...	110	0	0
335 Gaps for taking eels, ...	355	0	0
License duty due in 1887, ...	2	0	0
Total, License Duty, ...	2,700	5	0
 Fines received, ...	 60	 16	 8
Sale of forfeited Engines, ...	1	0	0
Rates on Poor Law valuation, ...	70	4	0
Interest on bank account, ...	23	1	0
	2,555	6	8
Balance from last year, ...	2,513	0	10
Total, ...	£5,068	7	6

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	1,824	8	2
Salaries, ...	200	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	292	7	5
Expenses of Prosecutions, ...	69	4	7
Misc. of Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	18	18	7
Printing and Postage, ...	21	19	5
Commission on Sale of Licences, ...	134	18	3
	2,581	16	5
Balance, ...	2,486	11	1
Total, ...	£5,068	7	6

No. 9, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extends from Hag's Head in the county Clare to Slyne Head in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in this district :—

Tidal waters :—

"Between 15th August and 1st February, following, save in Corrib or Galway River, Lakes, and Tributaries, which is between 31st August and 15th February following."

Fresh waters :—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines :—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line :—

"Between 15th October and 1st February following, save in Cushe, Doohulla, Spiddal, Ballinahinch, Crumlin, Screeb, and Inver Rivers, and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following; and save also Oughterard River and tributaries—between 30th September and 1st February following."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 108.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Galway District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinahinch, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Cushe, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	Do. do.
Crumlin, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	Do. do.
Doohulla, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	Do. do.
Galway, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st August, do. .	do. .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Inver, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, do. .	do. .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Edoolgan, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Osterard, . . .	—	—	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.
Spiddal, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Screeb, . . .	Do. do. .	do. .	Do. do.

Coast season.—Save tidal waters of rivers as named above, 1st February to 15th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is reported as satisfactory. The take of salmon was less productive than in preceding year, owing to the high floods during the best part of the season. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater than preceding season. No cases of poisoning in the district. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. The average weight of salmon about 12½ lbs., that of grise about 6½ lbs. The highest price obtained for salmon was 2s. and the lowest 6d. per lb. Scarcely any sign of disease. Two or three fish were taken with fungus on several parts of the body, and, when rubbed, the skin came off. Salmon are in greatest numbers in July, and grise in June; more females taken than males. During the descent of fry, angling for trout is prohibited at Galway and in all the streams of the district.

There were about thirty-five bailiffs employed by the Conservators—one half from two to three months, the other all the year round—at salaries from £3 to £10 a year. During the close season £56 12s. 6d. were expended on protection, being £50 12s. 6d. for the upper or fresh, and £6 for the tidal waters, and during the open season £76 4s., being £47 13s. for the upper or freshwaters, and £28 11s. for the lower or tidal division. About 230 bailiffs were employed by the proprietors of the Galway, Ballinahinch, Spiddal, Costelloe, Cong and other private Fisheries. No proprietor in the upper waters contributed anything to the funds of the Conservators towards protection.

The election for Conservators took place in October, when a sum of £523 3s. 11d. was handed over by the outgoing to the newly elected Board. Of this sum, £304 were in bank; the balance in other hands. (The greater portion of this balance has been since lodged with the Treasurer.)

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The ten per cent. rate on the Poor Law Valuation has been collected from only one fishery (Galway), in this large district.

There were only three offences against the Fishery Laws prosecuted by the Conservators during the year. Penalties of £4 in each case imposed. None reported by the Constabulary.

The Revenue of the Galway district amounted to £792 14s. 11d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
103 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	192	0	0
15 Cross Line "	30	0	0
11 Draft Net "	33	0	0
2 Trawl Net "	3	0	0
5 Boats or Crabs, "	50	0	0
24 Eyes for taking Eels, Licences, ...	24	0	0
Total for License duties, ...	332	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	8	10	0
Fines received, ...	1	0	0
Balance from last year, ...	451	4	11
Total, ...	£792	14	11

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	132	15	6
Salaries, ...	103	15	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	15	7	2
Expenses of Prosecution, ...	6	9	0
Printing and Postage, ...	6	5	4
	269	11	0
Balance, ...	533	3	11
Total, ...	792	14	11

10¹, BALLYNASKILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pigeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters:—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, following, save in Loughs and Carrowinsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 15th September and 1st July, following."

Fresh waters:—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines:—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, following, save in Carrowinsky river, which is between 31st October and 1st July, following; and Loughs and rivers which is between 31st October and 1st June, following."

By-laws—

None made affecting this district.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Ballynaskill District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Carrowinsky, ...	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	Same as Tidal, .	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Cliffen, ...	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Dolph, ...	Do., do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Dawson or Kylemore, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Eriff, ...	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Loughs, ...	1st July to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 31st October, do.

Coast season—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 16th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries in this district was much the same as in 1887. The take of salmon was less productive, the month of July being very wet. A good quantity of breeding fish on the river. The floods kept very high during the close season. No cases of poisoning in the district. Offences against the Fishery Laws are much about the same as preceding years. Ten cases of prosecution were instituted by the Conservators and penalties of 10s. to £4 imposed; none reported by the Constabulary. The average weight of salmon was from 12 to 16 lbs., and that of grilse 6 to 8 lbs. Some very good peals or grilse up to 10 lbs. were taken. Average price of the former 6½d., and of the latter 6d. per lb. No sign of disease.

There were twenty-six bailiffs employed by the Conservators—twenty-four for the close, and two for the open seasons, at wages of from £1 10s. to £3 a year—the sum expended on protection being £87, besides the sum of £17 handed over to proprietors. Bailiffs were also employed by private individuals.

No one attended at the election of Conservators, which should have taken place in October. The old Board, consequently, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, remained in office.

The Revenue of the Ballynakill district amounted to £143 12s. 8d., made up as follows:—

55 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	£	s.	d.
17 Draft Net "	55	0	0
2 Pole Net "	51	0	0
	4	0	0
Total for Licences, ...	110	0	0
Amount of Fines received, ...	6	12	6
" Subscriptions, ...	27	0	0
	143	12	6
Balance from last year, ...	130	2	6
Total, ...	£273	15	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, ...	£	s.	d.
Salaries, ...	104	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	20	0	0
Expenses of Prosecution, ...	8	5	0
Miscellaneous Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	6	2	11
Printing and Postage, ...	1	10	10
	0	15	10
	134	3	7
Balance, ...	137	11	6
Total, ...	273	15	1

No. 10³, or BASCOON DISTRICT,

Extends from Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters:—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, following. Save in Newport River and Estuary, which is between 31st August and 20th March, following. Glenamoy River and Estuary—between 15th September and 1st May, following. Burreishole and Owengarve River and Estuaries—between 31st August and 16th February, following."

Fresh waters:—

"Same as tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines:—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September and 1st May, following save in the Owengarve and Munkin Rivers—between 30th September and 1st February, following. Burreishole River—between 31st October and 1st February, following. Owengarve and Glenamoy Rivers—between 31st October and 1st May, following. Owenduff or Ballyrooy, and Ballyveeny and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island—between 31st October and 1st February, following."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 108.

The following are the principal rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout; up to date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Achill Island, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive, do.,	Same as Tidal, do.,	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive, do.,
Ballycroy, .	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.,
Burrischoole, .	Do. do.,	do.,	Do. do.,
Glenamoy, .	1st May to 18th Sept., do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.,
Moycor, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.,
Munlins, .	Do. do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.,
Newport, .	30th March to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st May to 30th Sept., do.,
Owenmore, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.,	do.,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.,
Owengarvey, .	Do. do.,	do.,	1st May to 31st October, do.,

Coast Season—Same in tidal parts, as named above, 16th February to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the fisheries in this District is reported as good. The take of salmon was more productive than in 1887. The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers was greater than in preceding year. No cases of poisoning—no disease has been observed. It is stated that some full fish are killed by anglers in October. Average weight of salmon taken in the bag nets, 13 lbs., of grilse 6½ lbs., and in the estuaries, salmon from 8 to 12 lbs.; peale about 5 to 6 lbs. Highest price obtained for salmon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; lowest, 5d. Offences against the Fishery Laws have not increased. There were only three cases of prosecutions instituted by the Conservators. In two of them convictions were obtained, and fines imposed of 5s. and 10s.; the third was dismissed.

There were about 10 bailiffs employed during the open season at an average of £3 for the season, and during the close season on the rivers to which allocations are made by the Board, 85 bailiffs at from £2 to £5.

The amount allocated by the Board for the close season protection is, in some cases, largely supplemented by the owners or lessees. No proprietors in the upper waters contribute to the funds of the District. About £196 were expended in the Upper or Fresh Waters during the close, and £28 16s. 8d. during the open, season; being £22 in the Lower or Tidal, and £6 16s. 8d. in the Upper or Fresh Waters.

The election of the new Board took place in October, and a sum of £275 17s. 5d. was handed over by the outgoing, to the new, Board.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £489 10s. 9d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
53 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	33	0	0
51 Draft Net do., ...	93	0	0
13 Bag Net do., ...	130	0	0
Total for Licences, ...	256	0	0
Rates on Valuation, ...	11	10	0
Fines received, ...	1	0	0
	268	10	0
Balance from last year, ...	221	0	9
Total, ...	£489	10	9

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	223	10	0
Salaries and Commission, ...	48	7	6
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	1	0	0
Miscellaneous Penalties to Prosecutors, ...	1	0	0
Printing and Postage, ...	4	10	0
	278	7	6
Balance, ...	211	3	3
Total, ...	£489	10	9

No. 11, of BALLINA DISTRICT,

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Cooanmore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 12th August and 15th March following, save in Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Fresh waters—

"Between 31st July and 1st February following, save in Palmerston and Eskay Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June following."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 15th September and 1st February, following, save in Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and Tributaries, which is:—Tidal—between 31st October and 1st February; Upper parts—between 31st October and 1st June, and Eskay River and Tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February following."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 108.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballina District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Fresh water Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . . .	16th Mar. to 15th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. & 31 July, inclusive.	1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston. }	1st June to 31st Aug., do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters 1st June to 31st Oct., inclusive. 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., inclusive. 1st Feb. to 15th Sept., inclusive.
Eskay, . . .	do, do.	do, .	
May, . . .	16th Mar. to 15th Aug. do.	1 Feb. & 31 July, inclusive.	

Coast Season—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 16th March to 15th August, inclusive.

The state of the fisheries is reported as fairly good. The quantity of Breeding Fish observable was greater, owing to the wet open season during which more fish escaped to the spawning grounds. The Rod fishings have increased in value. There were several migrations of fry in April and May, and some observed late in June. Average weight of salmon, 10½ lbs.; of grilse, 6 lbs. Angling for trout is prohibited by Bye-law in April and May, to save the fry descending. No case of poisoning—no disease observed. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased. There were seven offences prosecuted by the Conservators, and fines of 10s. on each imposed. Six of these were for fishing within half a mile of the mouth of the Eskay river. Several by the Constabulary. In addition to these, the manager of the Moy Fishing Company had twenty-five prosecutions, as well as twenty-four more not yet heard.

During the close season, from November, 1888, to May, 1889, 124 bailiffs were employed by the Conservators at an average of about £3 each. A sum of £300 was expended on the Upper Waters, during the close season; and during the open season, £20 on the Tidal, and £24 10s. on the Upper Waters.

The election of Conservators took place in October, and a sum of £385 18s. 2d. was handed over by the outgoing to the newly elected Board.

In addition to the expenditure by the Conservators, the Moy Fishing Company employ about 200 bailiffs.

No proprietors in the Upper Waters contributed towards the funds of the District.

There were no rates on Poor Law Valuation received from any of the fisheries in this extensive district.

The revenue of the Ballina district amounted to £484, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
104 Salmon Rod License, ...	104	0	0
3 Cross Line "	8	0	0
43 Draft Net "	129	0	0
33 Drift Net "	99	0	0
7 Box "	70	0	0
5 Bag Net "	50	0	0
22 Gaps for taking Eels, Licenses, ...	23	0	0
Total for Licenses, ...	484	0	0
Fines received, ...	4	0	0
Total, ...	484	0	0
The balance in hands from 1837 was	325	9	10
Total, ...	£810	9	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	344	10	0
Salaries and Commission, ...	54	0	0
Expenses of Prosecution, ...	15	19	10
Miscellaneous, ...	1	10	0
Printing, &c., ...	8	11	10
Balance, ...	484	11	8
Total, ...	385	18	2
Total, ...	£810	9	10

No. 12, or SLIGO DISTRICT.

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The following are the Close Seasons in the above District:—

Tidal Waters:—

"Between 15th August and 4th February, following, save in Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, following."

Fresh Waters:—

"Between 15th August and 4th February, following, save in Sligo river, which is between 31st July and 15th January, following."

Angling with Cross Lines:—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with Single Rod and Line:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, following, save in Drumcliff river and Glencar Lake, which is between 15th October and 1st February, following. In Grange river, which is between 31st October and 1st February, following; and Sligo or Garrybeg river (Tidal parts)—between 15th July and 1st January, following."

Bye-laws:—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in the Sligo district will be found in the Appendix, page 108.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Sligo District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinacree, ...	4th Feb. to 15th Aug. inclusive, ...	Same as Tidal, ...	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliff, ...	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 15th Oct. do.
Grange, ...	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. do.
Sligo, ...	1st Jan. to 15th July inclusive, ...	15th January to 31st July.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do. Save tidal waters from 1st January to 15th July.

Coast season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers as named above, 4th February to 15th August.

The general state of the fisheries is reported as good.

The take of fish was about the same as last-year. Fresh run fish are seen about the middle of October in the Sligo river.

Experiments were again made during the past winter as to the quality of the fish in the tidal part of the river. Several fish were taken on different occasions. They were all clean run fish, fresh from the sea, and of the finest quality. They were carefully examined, and all were devoid of spawn of any description. The stomachs of several were opened, but there was no appearance of food. No unclean fish were captured during any of the experiments. These fish if allowed to be sold would bring a high price at that time of the year, when the markets are only supplied with foreign fish. The early run of good fish in the Sligo river is unaccountable. In the neighbouring river of Ballisodare they do not run much before April.

The quantity of breeding fish in the rivers is increasing yearly. Rod fishings increased.

The highest price obtained for salmon was 3s. 3d. per lb., and the lowest 6d. The average weight of salmon in the Sligo river was 11 lbs.; in Ballisodare the salmon averaged 14 to 15 lbs., of peals, 5 lbs. in weight.

Angling for trout is stopped in April and May, during the descent of fry.

There is a migration of smolts all the year, but it is heaviest in April, May, and June; the first grilse is taken about June in Sligo, and July in Ballisodare; salmon are taken with the grilse in Sligo in May, and in Ballisodare in July. The proportion of grilse to salmon in Sligo is 1 to 3, and in Ballisodare 15 to 1; there are three distinct runs of fish from the sea in January, and runs also in April, May, June, and October and November.

There have been no cases of poisoning, and offences against the Fishery Laws are few, only six persons being fined for taking fish in close season. No sign of disease.

There were fifty Bailiffs employed by the Conservators. The amount expended on protection during the close season was £133 10s. There were twenty Bailiffs employed by the Lessees of the Sligo Tidal Fisheries. None of the proprietors on the Sligo river, it is stated, contribute funds towards protection. The fees charged by a small club at Drumcliff go towards summer protection.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £312 16s. 7d., made up as follows:—

28 Salmon Rod Licences,	£	s.	d.
27 Draft Net do.,	28	0	0
1 Bag Net do.,	81	0	0
7 Gape or Eyes do.,	10	0	0
	7	0	0
Total Licences,	135	0	0
Fines,	2	6	8
Ten per Cent. Rate on Valuation,	43	0	0
	171	6	8
The balance in hands from 1887, was	141	9	11
Total,	£312	16	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Commission,	133	10	0
Molest of Penalties to Prosecutors,	24	15	6
Printing and Postage,	2	6	8
	3	6	6
	163	18	8
Balance,	148	17	11
Total,	£312	10	7

NO. 13, OF BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Extends from Mullaghmore, county Sligo, to Rossan Point, county Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District—

Tidal waters—

“Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eke, which is between 17th September and 1st April.

Fresh waters—

“Same as tidal, save Bundrowes, which is between 31st July and 1st February.”

Angling with cross lines—

“Same as for nets.”

Angling with single rods and lines—

"Between 9th October and 1st March, save in Bunduff, Bundrowes, and Erne and tributaries; for Bunduff between 30th September and 1st February, Bundrowes between 30th September and 1st January, and Erne between 30th September and 1st March."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 108.

The following are the principal rivers in the Ballyshannon District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Fresh water Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Bunduff, . . .	1st March to 19th Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Bundrowes, . . .	Do, do, . . .	1st Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	1st Jan. to 30th Sept., do.
Erne, ...	Do, do, . . .	Same as Tidal.	1st March to 30th Sept., do.
Esko, ...	1st April to 17th Sept., do, . . .	1st Mar. to 19 Aug. do, . . .	1st March to 9th Oct., do.
Easy Water or Inver, ...	1st March to 19th Aug., do, . . .	do, . . .	do, do.
Glen or Teelin, . . .	Do, do, . . .	do, . . .	do, do.

Coast season.—Save in tidal parts of rivers, as named above, 1st March to 19th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district is reported as good. The take on the Sea Coast was not so good as preceding year; but the take of salmon on the Erne was fully as good as, if not better than, in 1887. In the rest of the district not so good. The rod fishings have increased by 31 licences. The prices paid for salmon ranged from 8d. to 2s. per lb., the same as in the previous year.

The quantity of breeding fish appears to have been about the same as in 1887. No late migrations of fry were observed to take place. Grilse were first taken in the beginning of June, and in greatest quantities in the beginning of July. The salmon taken with the grilse weighed about the same as at other periods. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in the Bundrowes in April and May, and in the Erne in June and July. The capture of grilse a great deal larger than that of salmon. The average weight of salmon and pearly remained about the same, viz., 14 lbs. and 6 lbs. respectively. No sign of disease. During the descent of the fry to the sea angling for trout is prohibited as much as possible by the proprietors of fisheries. No destruction of spent fish appears to have taken place in February or March. No cases of poisoning. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished. Seventeen prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators during the year; one reversed on appeal; no prosecutions reported by Constabulary. The number of water bailiffs employed by the Board was 231, and the amount expended by them in protection was £652 14s. 3d. The Erne Fishery Co. contributed the sum of £229 2s. to funds for protection on Erne. Three other proprietors augmented the sums allocated for their Fisheries by a sum of £59.

The election of the new Board was held in October, and a sum of £529 12s. 3d. was handed over by the outgoing to the newly elected Board.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £1,180 4s. 7d., made up as follows:—

148 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	148 0 0
13 Cross Lines "	25 0 0
46 Drift Net "	138 0 0
2 Drift Net "	6 0 0
3 Pole Net "	6 0 0
1 Stake Net "	30 0 0
5 Bores, Cribbs "	50 0 0
40 Gaps, Eyes, &c. "	40 0 0
Total Licences, ...	444 0 0
Fines received, ...	5 10 7
Interest on Bank Account, ...	0 12 6
Subscriptions, ...	229 2 0
	679 5 1
Balance from last year, ...	500 19 6
Total, ...	£1,180 4 7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	575	8	10
Salaries, ...	60	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	7	8	0
Printing and Postage, ...	5	2	3
Expenses of Prosecutions, ...	1	8	8
Total, ...	650	12	4
Balance, ...	529	12	3
	£1,180	4	7

No. 14, OF LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Extends from Rossa Point to Malin Head, County Donegal.

The following are the close seasons in the above District:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, and one mile above Tideway; save Buncrana, Gweebarra, Oweena, and Owentocker rivers, and Trillick Bay. For Buncrana, between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra, between 30th September and 1st April. For Oweena and Owentocker, between 31st August and 1st June. For Trillick Bay, between 30th September and 1st July."

Fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March; save Oweena or Buncrana, Lennan, and Gweebarra, which is same as tidal for those rivers. Oweena and Owentocker, between 18th August and 1st June."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rods and lines—

"Between 1st November and 1st February, save in Buncrana, which is between 31st October and 1st March, and Oweena and Owentocker, between 30th September and 1st April."

Bye-laws:—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 109.

The following are the principal rivers in the Letterkenny District, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Buncrana, ...	15th April to 14th Sept., inclusive.	Same as tidal, ...	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clady, ...	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do, and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st Nov., do.
Glenties, ...	Do, do, do, ...	do, ...	do, do.
Glenties, ...	Do, do, do, ...	do, ...	do, do.
Gweebarra, ...	1st April to 30th Sept., do, ...	Same as tidal, ...	do, do.
Lackagh, ...	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do, and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	do, do.
Lennan, ...	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do, ...	Same as tidal, ...	do, do.
Oweena, ...	1st June to 31st Aug., do, ...	1st June to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st April to 30th Sept., do.
Owentocker, ...	Do, do, do, ...	do, ...	do, do.
Swilly, ...	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., do, and one mile above tideway.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st Nov., do.

Coast season—Save in the tidal waters, as named above, 4th February to 19th August, inclusive, and Trillick Bay, 1st July to 30th September, inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the district is reported as generally satisfactory. The take of fish about the same as in 1887. Rod fishings have increased about 34 per cent. in value. Prices for salmon varied from 2s. 6d. to 6d. per lb.

The quantity of breeding fish observed was about same as in 1887. Two migrations of smolts to the sea took place during the season, one at the end of April and another in the middle of May. Grilse was first taken in May, and in greatest quantities in July. Salmon were taken with the grilse in July. Salmon were captured in greatest quantities in May, June, and July. About one-fourth more grilse were captured than salmon. The number of female salmon greater than male. Three distinct runs of

salmon and grilse in May, June, and July. The weight of salmon and grilse averaged about the same as in the previous year, viz., 11 lbs. and 5½ lbs. respectively. No sign of disease. Some of the proprietors prohibit angling for trout during the descent of the fry to the sea. Not much destruction of fry took place during the year. Very few spent fish were destroyed in February or March, or full fish in October by anglers. No cases of poisoning rivers in the district reported. The number of offences against the fishery laws has decreased. The Board of Conservators instituted prosecutions in 7 cases and the Constabulary in 14 cases. The Board of Conservators employed 7 water bailiffs for the open season, and 4 during the close season.

The election of the new Board was held in October, and a sum of £146 14s. 10d. was handed over by the outgoing to the newly elected Board.

No rates on Poor Law Valuation from any fisheries in the district were collected.

During the close season 62 water bailiffs were employed and 60 during the open season at pay ranging from £2 to £6 each.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £419 16s. 7d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
105 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	105	0	0
14 Drift Net "	48	0	0
25 Drift Net "	68	0	0
5 Bag Net "	30	0	0
5 Boats, Cribbs "	30	0	0
5 Gaps or Eyes "	3	0	0
19 Loop Net "	9	10	0
Total Licences, ...	289	10	0
Fines received, ...	3	1	8
	292	11	8
Balance from last year, ...	127	4	11
Total, ...	£419	16	7

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	174	0	0
Salaries, ...	60	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	31	17	6
Printing and Postage, ...	4	4	3
Expenses of Prosecutions, ...	3	0	0
Total, ...	£273	1	9
Balance, ...	146	14	10
	£419	16	7

No. 15¹, or LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Malin Head, County Donegal, to Downhill, County Londonderry.

The following are the close seasons in the above District—

Tidal waters—

"Between 31st August and 15th April."

Freshwaters—

"Same as tidal."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 15th October and 1st March, save Foyle, Faghna and Bove, and their Tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st April."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the Bye-laws in force in this District will be found in the Appendix, page 109.

The following are the principal rivers in the Londonderry District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Foyle, . . .	15th April to 31st Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st April to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Mourna, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	1st March to 15th Oct., do.
Finn, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Faghann, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	1st April to 31st Oct., do.
Bee, . . .	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.

Coast season—15th April to 31st August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district is satisfactory.

The take of salmon and grilse was more productive in 1888 than in 1887. Fish entered the river very late. Prices lower than in the previous year, ranging from 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. The quantities of breeding fish observed were greater than in 1887. First take of grilse about the end of May, and the greatest quantity in August. Salmon taken with grilse during June, July, and August, the greatest quantities captured being in July and August. The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs. and of peals 6½ lbs. No sign of disease observed. There is no prohibition against angling for trout during the descent of the salmon fry to the sea, and much destruction takes place. Many full fish are killed by anglers in October, but few spent fish destroyed at the opening of the season. No wilful poisoning of the rivers of the district occurred during the year, but a considerable amount of harm was done by flax water being allowed to flow into rivers, which it is feared will increase, as in some cases Magistrates inflicted fines of merely one penny. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased in this district. Twenty-eight prosecutions were instituted during the year by the Board of Conservators, and 36 are awaiting trial. The Constabulary instituted 10.

Two hundred and thirty-six water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, some for the entire year, but the majority for the close season. The Lessees of the Irish Society's Fishery in Lough Foyle contribute about £600 towards protection, some of the bailiffs being employed for the whole year, others for a week only, but no other private bailiffs during the year. During the open season £53 18s. were expended in the upper and £155 3s. 7d. in the lower or tidal waters; and in the close season £946 11s. 4d. expended in the upper waters.

The election of the Board of Conservators was held in October, and a sum of £275 1s. 5d. was handed over by the outgoing to the newly elected Board.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £1,302 3s. 1d., made up as follows:—

180 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	£	s.	d.
14 Cross Line "	130	0	0
83 Draft Net "	23	0	0
68 Drift Net "	95	0	0
6 Pole Net "	204	0	0
6 Pole Net "	12	0	0
4 Bag Net "	40	0	0
3 Stake Net "	90	0	0
Total for Licences, ...	653	0	0
Fines received, ...	19	5	1
Percentage on Poor Law Valuation, ...	95	0	0
Subscriptions, ...	535	0	0
	1,302	5	1
Balance from last year, ...	153	12	5
Total, ...	£1,455	17	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, ...	£	s.	d.
Salaries, ...	1,070	10	11
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	105	0	0
Printing and Postage, ...	0	10	6
Expenses of Prosecutions, ...	0	15	0
	8	19	8
Total, ...	£1,180	16	1
Balance, ...	275	1	5
	£1,455	17	6

No. 15th, or COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Extends from Downhill boundary, County Londonderry, to Portrush, County Antrim.

The following are the close seasons in the above district :—

Tidal waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February."

Fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March."

Angling with Cross Lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 19th October and 16th March; save Bann, Meade, Sixmilewater, Moyola, and Ballinderry Rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st March."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 109.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Coleraine District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report :—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Bann, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Agavey, . . .	—	do., . . .	16th March to 19th Oct., do.
Clady, . . .	—	do., . . .	do., . . . do.
Moyola, . . .	—	do., . . .	1st March to 31st Oct., do.
Ballinderry, . . .	—	do., . . .	do., . . . do.
Sixmilewater, . . .	—	do., . . .	do., . . . do.
Blackwater, . . .	—	do., . . .	16th March to 19th Oct., do.
Meade, . . .	—	do., . . .	1st March to 31st Oct., do.

Coast season—4th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district during the year is reported as being very good. The take of salmon larger than in 1887. The value of rod fishings remained about the same. Prices—the highest 2s., and the lowest 7d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed was much greater than in the previous year. Grilse were first taken about 20th May, and in greatest quantities from the middle of June to the middle of July. Salmon were taken with the grilse early in July, and were then considerably heavier than at other periods. The largest quantities of salmon captured in May and July. The number of female salmon slightly exceeded the number of males. Two runs of salmon from the sea. One run of grilse, which commenced early in May, and continued up to the end of July. No sign of disease. Angling for trout is not prohibited by the proprietors during the descent of fry to the sea. Scarcely any spent fish destroyed in February or March, but many full fish taken by anglers in October. No intentional poisoning of the rivers, but as usual in this district, some of the streams were poisoned by flax water.

The number of offences against the Fishery Laws have rather increased. Forty-two prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators. The Board of Conservators employed sixty water bailiffs at from £9 to £20 per annum for the whole season, and six local inspectors at from £25 to £35 per annum. Ten water bailiffs were employed in the district at from 10s. to 16s. per week by the Foyle and Bann Fishery Company. No funds are contributed towards protection by any of the proprietors in the upper waters.

The Revenue of the District amounted to £1,177 2s. 3d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
166 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	166	0	0
141 Draft Net "	423	0	0
14 Drift Net "	42	0	0
101 Trammel Nets for Pollen, ...	101	0	0
2 Beg Nets, ...	20	0	0
5 Boxes or Cribs, ...	50	0	0
58 Coghills, ...	174	0	0
Total Licences, ...	916	0	0
Fines received, ...	55	9	3
Subscriptions, ...	5	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	110	0	0
	1,065	9	3
Balance from last year, ...	111	15	0
Total, ...	£1,177	2	3

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, ...	616	3	0
Salaries, ...	247	10	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	48	4	11
Printing and Postage, &c., ...	13	17	5
Misdey of Penalties to Prosecutors, and Commission on sale of Licences, ...	56	8	11
Expenses of Prosecutions, ...	53	13	11
	1,015	13	2
Balance, ...	151	9	1
	£1,177	2	3

No. 16, or BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Extends from Portrush, County Antrim, to Donaghadee, County Down.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

“Between 15th September and 17th March.”

Fresh waters—

“Between 19th August and 1st March.”

Angling with cross lines—

“Same as for Nets.”

Angling with single rod and line—

“Between 1st November and 1st February.”

Bye-laws—

The only bye-law or order made in this district was that repealing the definition of the Estuary of the Bush River made by the Special Commissioners.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Ballycastle District, with the seasons for netting and angling at date of this Report:—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.		Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.	
Bush, ...	17th March to 15th Sept., inclusive.		1st Mar. to 19th Aug., inclusive.	1st Feb. to 1st November, inclusive.	
Glendun, ...	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,	do.
Glencariff, ...	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,	do.
Glencarn, ...	Do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,	do.

Coast Season—17th March to 15th September, inclusive.

The take of salmon and grilse was less than in 1887. The highest price was 2s. per lb., and the lowest 8d. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed during the year was greater than in 1887. Only one migration of smolts to the sea about the usual period. Grilse first appeared in May. The largest quantity taken latter part of June and July. The greatest quantities of salmon captured in April and May. The average weight of salmon was about 9 lbs. Fungus prevailed amongst salmon, but to a lesser extent than in 1887. In consequence of angling for trout being prohibited in the River Bush, and as far as practicable in the other rivers of this district, during the descent of the fry to the sea, not much destruction of fry takes place. No spent fish appear to have been destroyed in February or March, nor full fish in October, by anglers. There were no cases of intentional poisoning of rivers during the year. There were eight prosecutions for offences against the Fishery Laws instituted by the Board of Conservators, and two by the Constabulary. Ten bailiffs and twenty-two extra keepers were employed by four private individuals. No contributions were received from any proprietors in the upper waters of the district. The election of the new Board was held in October last, and a sum of £246 11s. 2d. handed over to the newly elected Board.

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The Revenue of the district amounted to £246 11s. 2d., made up as follows—

	£	s.	d.
25 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	25	0	0
13 Draft Net "	39	0	0
14 Bag Net "	140	0	0
1 Coghill, "	0	10	0
Total Licences, ...	202	10	0
Fines received, ...	15	1	2
Subscriptions, ...	29	0	0
	246	11	2
Balance from last year, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	£246	11	2

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Belfish, ...	209	11	2
Salaries, ...	11	6	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	0	14	0
Printing and Postage, ...	4	3	0
Expense of Prosecutions, ...	10	17	0
Total, ...	£236	11	2
Balance, ...	10	0	0
	£246	11	2

No. 17*, OF DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Extends from Donaghadee, County Down, to Clogher Head, County Louth.

The following are the close seasons in the above district,—

Tidal waters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point in County Louth—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head—between 19th August and 12th February."

Fresh waters—

"Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point—between 15th September and 1st April.

"Between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, save Annagasson, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 15th August and 1st April. Annagasson, Glyde, and Dee and tributaries—between 19th August and 15th February."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between Donaghadee and southern boundary of River Fane, includes Fane and tributaries—between 31st October and 1st March.

"Between southern boundary of River Fane and Clogher Head—between 30th September and 1st February."

Bye-laws—

A summary of the bye-laws in force in this district will be found in the Appendix, page 109.

The following are the principal Rivers in the district, with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report—

Principal River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Quile, ...	1st April to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	1st Apr. to 15th Sept. inclusive.	1st March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Shinn, ...	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Fiedmont, ...	12th Feb. to 19th Aug., do., .	1st Apr. to 19th Aug. inclusive.	do., do.
Castletown, ...	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Fane, ...	Do., do., .	do., .	do., do.
Annagasson, Glyde and Dee, }	Do., do., }	12th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do.

Season for Coast—Between Donaghadee and Ballaghan Point, 1st April to 15th September, inclusive; between Ballaghan Point and Clogher Head, 12th February to 19th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the district reported to be tolerably good, although the take of salmon was much less than in 1887, owing to drought. The rod-fishings of the district have decreased in value. Prices paid for salmon remained about the same, the lowest being 8d. and the highest 2s. per lb. The quantity of breeding fish observed was much greater than in the previous year. The first take of grilse was in June, and the greatest quantity taken in July and August. During July salmon are on an average lighter than at other periods. The greatest quantities of salmon captured March to July. A distinct run of salmon from the sea in October and November, a late run of grilse observed in November. The average weight of the fish remained about the same as in previous years; salmon averaging 14 lbs. and peale 5 lbs. No sign of disease observed. During the descent of the fry to the sea, angling for trout is not prohibited by any of the proprietors, but not much destruction takes place. No cases of poisoning, except of flax water being allowed to flow into rivers. Offences against the Fishery Laws have increased, fifty-one prosecutions having been instituted by the Board of Conservators, and seven by the Constabulary. The highest number of water bailiffs employed by the Board of Conservators at any one time was nine, and the lowest four. The following private individuals employed eight keepers in all during the year:—The Earl of Kilmorey; Lord Rathdonnell; and Messrs. Wm. de Salis Filgate, Arthur Macan, the late John Woolsey, and M. O'Reilly Dense. No proprietors on the upper waters contributed to the funds of the district.

The Revenue of the district amounted to £292 made up as follows—

53 Salmon Rod Licences, ...	£	s.	d.
28 Draft Net "	84	0	0
1 Drift Net "	5	0	0
2 Bag Net "	20	0	0
1 Head Weir "	6	0	0
82 Gaps or Eyes for Eels Licences, ...	82	0	0
Total for Licences, ...	198	0	0
Fines received, ...	5	12	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, ...	10	0	0
	217	12	0
Balance from last year, ...	74	8	0
Total, ...	£292	0	0

The Expenditure was as follows—

Water Bailiffs, ...	£	s.	d.
Salaries, ...	90	11	2
Travelling and Miscellaneous, ...	15	10	6
Printing and Postage, ...	5	15	8
Expenses of Prosecution, ...	20	13	0
Mobility of penalties to Prosecutors, ...	4	8	10
Total, ...	£206	19	2
Balance, ...	83	0	10
	£292	0	0

NO. 17^A, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Extends from Clogher Head, County Louth, to Skerries, County Dublin.

The following are the close seasons in the above district:—

Tidal waters—

"Between 4th August and 12th February."

Fresh waters—

"Same as Tidal waters."

Angling with cross lines—

"Same as for Nets."

Angling with single rod and line—

"Between 12th August and 4th February."

No bye-laws in force in this district.

The following are the principal Rivers in the Drogheda District with the seasons for netting and angling for salmon and trout, at date of this Report:—

Principal Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting and Cross Lines.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Boyne, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive.
Blackwater, . .	—	do., .	do., .
Nanny, . . .	12th Feb. to 4th Aug., inclusive, .	do., .	do., .
Delvin, . . .	Do., .	do., .	do., .

Coast season—12th February to 4th August, inclusive.

The general state of the salmon fisheries in this district was bad during the year 1888—the river Boyne stated to be over-fished in tidal waters. The highest price obtained for salmon was 2s 6d per lb., and the lowest 8d per lb. The quantity of breeding fish appeared to be less than in 1887. Two distinct migrations of smolts to the sea during the season, viz., in May and August.

Smolts were seen as late as September. Grilse first appeared in the latter end of June, and were taken in greatest quantities in July. The largest quantities of salmon were taken in March and April. The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs., and of peals 5 lbs. No sign of disease observed. Angling for trout is not prohibited during the descent of the fry to the sea. No cases of river poisoning occurred during the year.

The number of offences against the Fishery Laws have rather diminished. No prosecutions were instituted by the Board of Conservators during the year; three by the Royal Irish Constabulary. Twenty bailiffs were employed by the Conservators, some of them for a short time, but the majority permanently. A sum of £498 18s. 6d. was expended in protection, viz., during the open season, in the upper or fresh waters, £207 18s. 5d., and in the tidal waters, £109 16s. 8d., and during the close season, in the upper waters, £142 17s. 0d., and in the tidal waters, £38 1s. 4d. No water bailiffs are employed by private individuals, nor do any of the upper water proprietors contribute any funds towards protection.

The Revenue of the district amounted to £899 2s. 11d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
100 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	100	0	0
5 Cross Lines, . . .	10	0	0
2 Snag Net, . . .	3	0	0
120 Draft Net, . . .	387	0	0
6 Box or Crib, . . .	60	0	0
88 Gaps or Eyes for Eels, . . .	38	0	0
Total for Licences, . . .	698	0	0
Fines received, . . .	4	12	1
	692	12	1
Balance from last year, . . .	296	10	10
Total, . . .	£899	2	11

The Expenditure was as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	482	18	0
Salaries, . . .	48	4	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	27	7	4
Printing and Postage, . . .	10	9	6
Expenses of Prosecution, . . .	17	18	1
Total, . . .	£586	16	11
Balance, . . .	312	6	0
	£899	2	11

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SALMON FISHERIES

The foregoing Report gives in detail the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in the different districts in Ireland.

There are a few points on which we desire to call special attention.

Production of Warrants by Water-bailiffs before acting as such.

An important judgment having been given by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England, by which it was decided that before a water-bailiff had authority to exercise the powers given to him by the Fishery Acts, he is bound to produce the instrument of appointment as his authority to act. We have felt it our duty to call the attention of the several Boards of Conservators, and others, who have been in the habit of appointing water bailiffs, to the matter, so that, until the law on the subject be amended, water bailiffs might at least know how they should act.

This decision may affect the wholesome administration of the law to a serious extent.

The 84th section of the 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, provided that the production of his instrument of appointment should be sufficient warrant for a water bailiff to act.

The 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92, was subsequently passed (in 1848), and the 19th section gave powers to Boards of Conservators elected under that Act to appoint as many water bailiffs as they considered necessary for the protection of the fisheries.

Both Acts are, it is provided, to be read as one Act.

We feel it our duty to submit to your Excellency that the law in this matter should be amended without delay, and that, unless called upon, water bailiffs should not be bound to produce their instruments of appointment as authority to act.

The following is a report of the case referred to, taken from the Law Reports, 19 Queen's Bench Division, May 18th, 1887:—

LAW REPORTS, 19 Q. B. D.

MAY 18TH. 1887.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION (ENGLAND).

Process of Water Bailiffs.—Obligation to produce Warrant.

BARNACOTT, APPELLANT, v. PASSMORE AND ANOTHER, RESPONDENTS.

Salmon Fishery Acts—*Salmon Fishery Act, 1865* (28 & 29 Vict., c. 12), s. 30—*Salmon Fishery Act, 1873* (36 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 38, sub-m. 2, 4, 6.

A water-bailiff appointed under the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1858, 1878 (28 & 29 Vict., s 191 and 36 & 37 Vict., s. 71), is bound before attempting to exercise his power of searching boats, &c., used in fishing, to produce the instrument of his appointment.

Case stated by justices of Devon under 20 & 21 Vict., c. 48.

The respondents, two fishermen, were summoned by the appellant, a water-bailiff of the Tay fishery district, on an information under the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (35 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 24, sub-ss. 2, 4, 5 (1), charging them with having resisted and obstructed the water-bailiff in the execution of his duty. The respondents admitted that they had refused to allow the appellant to search their fishing-boats, but it was urged on their behalf and admitted by him that he had not produced his instrument of appointment. On this admission by the appellant the justices dismissed the summons. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether they were right in so doing.

With Dand, for the appellant. The respondents at the hearing did not allege that they ever asked to see the appellant's instrument of appointment. Neither of the Acts contains a direction to the water-bailiff to produce the appointment. By both Acts the water-bailiff is constituted a constable, and Lord Coke says in *Moskely's Case* (2) of a serjeant of the mace in London "without question the serjeant need not show his mace; and if they should be obliged to shew their mace, it would be a warning for the party to be arrested to fly."

J. A. G. Hamilton, for the respondents. The terms of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 36, sub-a, "the production by a water-bailiff of the instrument of his appointment shall be a sufficient warrant for exercising the authorities given to him under the statutes" render it essential that he shall produce his warrant of appointment before he proceeds to exercise the power of search with which the Act invests him.

(1) By the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 121), s. 30, and the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 36, sub-s. 1, 2, 5, it is enacted that a water-bailiff duly appointed may, inter alia, "stop and search on any salmon river any boat, barge, canoe or other vessel used in fishing, or which there is reasonable cause to suspect contains any salmon, and seize any fish, instrument of fishing, or other article forbidden in pursuance of the Acts:" and that "any person refusing to allow any such boat, canoe or other vessel to be stopped and searched, or resisting or obstructing any water-bailiff in any such search" shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty. By the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 121), s. 30, and the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 36, sub-s. 4, it is enacted that every water-bailiff so appointed "shall be deemed to be a constable." By the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict., c. 71), s. 36, sub-s. 5, it is enacted that "the production by a water-bailiff of the instrument of his appointment . . . shall be a sufficient warrant for exercising the authorities given to him under the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865 & 1873."

(C) 9 Reg. 69 b

LORD COLERIDGE, C. J. The magistrates were right in refusing to convict. The production by the water-bailiff of his appointment is the mode which the Salmon Fishery Acts prescribe of justifying his act. He has no authority until he shows his authority. The production of his appointment by the board of conservators is notice to the person against whom he is seeking to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the statutes, that he is a water-bailiff, and is intended to prevent resistance, and to put the offender from that moment in the wrong. Without proof of the production of his appointment by the water-bailiff any prosecution by him for penalties under the Salmon Fishery Acts must fail.

A. L. SMITH, J., concurred.

Order of justice offered.

Poisoning Rivers.

The practice of poisoning fish, particularly in some rivers in the South of Ireland, is carried on to such an extent as to be utterly destructive to the Salmon Fisheries of such rivers. The Boards of Conservators have done everything in their power to cope with it. We issued a circular, the substance of which was given in our last Report, to the different Boards on the subject. Since then we have had notices, of which the following is a copy, extensively posted and circulated:—

FISHING FISH IN RIVERS.—NOTICE.

The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries give notice that any person found on the banks of, or near any river with any poisonous or deleterious matter in his possession, for the destruction of fish, is liable to a penalty of not less than £5; and any person taking fish that have been poisoned, from any river or lake is liable to a further penalty of £5; and any person throwing into any river or lake any dye stuff, lime, sponge, flax, hemp, or other deleterious or poisonous matter is liable to a penalty of £10.

The most active measures will be taken to prevent a practice which is so disgraceful to those engaged in it, and the law will be enforced in every case with the utmost rigour.

Any person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person committing any of the above offences, will be entitled to be paid one-third of any sum levied as a fine against any offender, and the Board of Conservators of the district may pay him the other two-thirds of such fine.

The practice, however, still continues, and, as it appears so difficult to detect the offenders and bring them to justice, we are of opinion that the law should be amended, and the most stringent measure passed to suppress it.

Having in possession poisoned fish should be an offence punishable by imprisonment, without the option of a fine; and it may become necessary, if the Salmon Fisheries of those rivers in which such offences prevail are to be preserved from annihilation, to make the offence one of malicious injury, to be compensated for by a levy on the locality.

It would be of great importance also if the powers of the Royal Irish Constabulary were extended to this class of offence. They would be particularly useful in detecting persons steeping flax in or near rivers frequented by salmon or trout, or allowing to run into such rivers flax water or other deleterious liquid, a practice which is most prevalent in the North of Ireland, and for which the magistrates frequently levy only a fine of "one penny"—a minimum penalty for such offences should be provided by the Act.

Erections in Rivers.

The erection of dams in rivers, presenting, in some cases, an almost impassable barrier to the free ascent of fish, is another matter fatal to the development of the fisheries of a river, and, in cases, almost ruinous. The Legislature must have considered this so, when passing the Act in 1842, by which it was provided, that all dams or other erections placed in rivers after the passing of that Act should be so built or constructed as to permit or allow of, in one or more parts of the same, the free run or migration of salmon, trout, and other fish at all periods of the year, and that each provision should be made at the expense of the person forming such dam, and in such a manner as we should approve. There was no penalty, however, provided by the section for non-compliance with its provisions. It has since been held that, in consequence of this omission, there is no remedy against persons who have failed to comply with the Act, except by indictment. Few, if any, will undertake the expense of such a proceeding. It is costly, tedious, and uncertain, and will not be entered upon by private individuals.

As the Law stands at present, any person may now erect a dam in a river, which would have the most injurious effects on the Salmon Fisheries, almost with impunity.

The amendment required is merely to provide a penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act referred to, and this we submit should be done as soon as possible.

Capture of Small Pollen in Lough Neagh.

It has been stated to us that, from one railway station alone, near Lough Neagh there were exported during the months of February and March last, no fewer than

5,577 boxes, or about 200 tons of this description of fish, most, if not all, being of a very small size. This has been going on for some years. We have been advised that we have no power to make a bye-law to prohibit it, although the practice tends in our opinion to be detrimental to the fisheries of the Lough. If allowed to continue, these fisheries in the course of time will be seriously injured; and as they are the means of affording employment to a large number of fishermen living round its shores, they should be protected from such destructive practices. We are informed that the prices realized in England by the sale of these undersized fish, leave very little over after payment of transit and other expenses. The Board of Conservators have requested us to urge the importance of having a measure passed this session on the subject. A Bill is at present before Parliament, which, if it should become law, would, with a few amendments, meet the case, and be the means of protecting a source of great wealth and employment.

To secure, however, a proper enforcement of the law, and carry out the intentions of the Legislature, the Royal Irish Constabulary should be invested with greater powers than they now possess under the Fishery Laws.

Powers to enforce Laws.

While on this subject we consider it our duty to state that the powers conferred on the Constabulary to enforce the provisions of the Fishery Laws are far too limited. They should have ample power to take cognizance of and prosecute for any offence. The very knowledge that the enforcement of the laws was a part and parcel of their ordinary duties, would have a deterrent effect, and do more to prevent illegal practices than, we believe, all the bailiffs employed in Ireland at present.

We are aware, that where the Constabulary have shown activity in enforcing the Close Season, for which they have extensive powers under the statute, they have done more good than all the bailiffs in the district put together.

For the better enforcement of the law prohibiting the export of salmon or trout to England or the Continent during the Close Season, it would be necessary to give water bailiffs and other officers increased powers; and provision should be made to allow, under certain conditions and regulations, the export of salmon to England from fisheries in Ireland, from which fish of the finest quality might be sent to market, and where it may be legal to capture them.

It would not, we consider, be difficult to frame such a measure, which would materially aid the authorities in England in preventing fish of an unseasonable character being introduced into the English markets, while it would, at the same time, remove the facilities that at present exist for this illegal traffic being carried on, tend to promote a better observance of the law regarding the Close Season, and at the same time legitimately extend a trade which would be of great value.

The Act 36 & 37 Vic., c. 71, prohibits the sale of trout in England between the 2nd day of October and the 1st of February, and, in consequence of a recent seizure of trout, sent from a locality in Ireland where it was legal to capture such fish, we had notices extensively posted and circulated cautioning all persons against exporting such fish between the dates named.

The following is a copy of the notice:—

TO FISHERMEN, ANGLERS, AND OTHERS.

In all districts in Ireland where it is legal to fish by rod or line, or otherwise, during any part of the month of October, all persons interested are cautioned against sending any Trout to England during that month, as the sale of such fish is absolutely prohibited in England between the 2nd day of October and the 1st day of February following, by the 20th section of the Act 36 & 37 Vic., c. 71, which provides that in England "No person shall buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any Trout or Char between the 2nd day of October and the 1st day of February following, both inclusive; and any person acting in contravention of this section shall forfeit any Trout or Char so bought, sold, or exposed for sale, or in his possession for sale, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding one pound for every such Trout or Char."

Until very recently, the officers and men of the coastguard rendered valuable service in enforcing the Fishery Laws and the observance of Bye-laws, Orders, or Regulations made by us. These duties were confined to the sea, sea coast, and tidal waters, and were always performed by that efficient body of men with alacrity, and without coming into collision with the people, or neglecting their other duties. It is of the utmost importance that they should still be permitted to continue to give their valuable assistance in enforcing the laws, otherwise it would have baneful consequences on the future of the Salmon Fisheries.

The funds of Boards of Conservators are utterly insufficient to afford the necessary protection to salmon even during the breeding season, when they are scattered over the various tributaries of rivers, hundreds of miles in the interior of the country, let alone preventing breaches of the Weekly or Annual Close Seasons in large estuaries or on the sea coast. Even if their funds were sufficient, and that a better class of men than those now employed as bailiffs could be obtained, their exertions would be futile compared with the assistance which the coastguard, living immediately in the locality, could and would, we feel, unhesitatingly afford.

Without the aid of the coastguard and their active intervention, bye-laws which have been made from time to time prohibiting practices tending to be injurious to the Salmon Fisheries, and which have been approved by the Privy Council, may become obsolete from non-enforcement, which will have a damaging effect on the Salmon Fisheries. Where the public are so deeply concerned in maintaining the prosperity of these fisheries, which afford such a vast amount of employment during the season, it will always be necessary, from time to time, to make regulations regarding them, either limiting the modes of capture, changing the seasons within which it may not be lawful to capture such fish, or prohibiting practices that might prove detrimental. If, however, there were an absence of power or authority to enforce any such regulations, it would be as well they should never be made. Complaints are numerous about breaches of the law. The Government is applied to, and every exertion is made to meet the evil. How much more may it not be expected that these things will occur, if the active intervention of such a body of men as the coastguard were withdrawn from the enforcement of these laws.

We have considered this of such importance that we have felt it our duty to dwell on it at such length, in the hope that the Lords of the Admiralty may deem sufficient reason has been given to induce their Lordships to allow the coastguard to exercise all the powers they possess under the present Fishery Laws, as of old.

Local Management.

The want of power over Boards of Conservators is complained of by many throughout the country. In many cases returns, statements of accounts, &c., cannot be obtained, without great difficulty, from the officers of the Board, nor can we even induce Boards of Conservators to comply with the provisions of the law in many respects.

Accounts and books are, in many cases, so badly kept, that it could hardly be said there were either. Security is not taken by some Boards, as provided by the Act of Parliament, from persons having charge of money, and the consequences are that irregularities and defalcations arise, from all of which the protection of the salmon fisheries must be neglected, and the public eventually suffer. An utter disregard of the law is, in many instances, observed by Boards; so much so that we have been obliged, on more than one occasion, to threaten that we would be compelled to bring the matter under the notice of the Government, with the view of obtaining the intervention of the Attorney-General to enforce compliance with the law. These things should not be allowed to exist, and powers, analogous to those possessed by the Local Government Board over Boards of Guardians and their officers, should exist in the Governing Department connected with the Fisheries.

The Salmon fisheries of Ireland have now become too important to be neglected, and, when the large amount of money, paid in the shape of Licence Duty by the poorer classes of fishermen, who fish on their common law rights, is considered, and for what purpose the Legislature sanctioned the imposition of Licence Duty, viz., the protection of the fish, that all might reap the benefit, it is not too much to expect that some controlling power should be exercised to ensure that the intentions of the Legislature are carried out.

This brings us to the consideration of an important question concerning the means for carrying out the law. At present, the funds collected all over Ireland by the Boards of Conservators amount to over £12,000 a year, derivable from Licence Duties, Percentage on Poor Law Valuation of Fisheries, Fines, and Subscriptions.

The Legislature provided, that all Several fisheries should be subject to and pay, as an annual rate, in addition to the Licence Duty provided by the Act, such sum as should be equal to the amount of the difference between the sum paid for Licence Duty, and the annual sum of 10 per cent. upon the Poor Law Valuation.

Out of the £12,000, mentioned before, only a sum of £601 19s. has been received on account of this rate during the past year.

We have repeatedly pressed the different Boards of Conservators to enforce its payment, but, in many instances, with little or no effect.

In many cases, where Boards have endeavoured to do so, they have been met with determined opposition on the part of those possessed of such fisheries, rendering costly litigation necessary.

In a former Report we published an important decision of Lord Justice FitzGibbon on this subject. Since then, there has been further litigation, and we now give another valuable decision by Mr. Justice O'Brien, delivered at the Cork Summer Assizes of 1887.

Lismore Conservators, Appellants; Starkie, Respondent.

Irish Fisheries Act, 11 & 12 V., c. 92, s. 23.—Ratel occupier liable for tax on poor-law valuation though right of fishing exists.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

The question in this case is as to the liability of a person in the position of Dr. Starkie, the defendant, to pay the tax imposed by the 11 & 12 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 23, upon several fisheries. The notice was dismissed by the County Judge, though on what grounds it does not appear. The defendant himself rather appears to have based his case upon the right to deduct from the rate the license duty paid by several members of his household, for he has lodged the difference in court. It is clear, however, that such a right is confined to the person who is himself subject to the rate, and takes out the license. Upon the appeal, however, the general question of liability attaching to the defendant, in the situation that he holds respecting the fishery, arose. Dr. Starkie is the lessee of this fishery on the Blackwater, at a rent of £15 a year, and he has sublet it, or in some way given the right to use it for the sum of £20 to Mr. Sheriff of Fermoy, a hotel proprietor, who uses it as a kind of accommodation to his hotel, hiring out license to his guests to fish, at so much per day. Dr. Starkie is stated in the notice of the Union to be the rated occupier; and though the facts did not appear very fully or distinctly, from the assertion of a right on his part to set off the license duty paid by certain members of his family, I would rather draw the conclusion that he retains to himself some form of right in common to use the fishery. The Board of Conservators have taken him, however, as the party liable, and the question is whether they have a right to do so. It was not, indeed, in terms contended that Mr. Sheriff was the person to pay the tax, though this must otherwise be the result, if the defendant be not liable, and as the charge has not been enforced for several years, it is nearly certain that Mr. Sheriff's agreement was on the basis of his not having to pay it; and, on the other hand, it is likely that if the defendant knew he was to pay it, he might put a larger rent upon the fishery. The words of the Statute are "the person using, occupying, or holding such fisheries, whether such occupation and holding shall be by lease, demise, agreement, or tenancy at will, or in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life," shall pay the rate. It may be that there are several persons coming within this description who might exist at the same time, as for instance, and owner in fee and an occupier under him, and the result would be that it would be open to the Conservators to take any class in the scale of interests, and make that class pay, unless the power to deduct for the license duty confines the liability to the persons actually exercising the right of fishing. Dr. Starkie was at the time of the agreement with Mr. Sheriff, and still is the rated occupier; and while it is true that in certain cases under the Poor Law Acts—even if their construction were to apply this question—the fact of occupation may be disputed, it would be a strange thing to shift to a person under the defendant the liability attaching to a character which he himself at the time accepted and acquiesced in. He may use and occupy the fishery as well by hiring out the fishing, as by fishing himself. Occupation may in certain cases mean something connected with physical possession, as in the case of weirs. There may be occupation, perhaps, in a legal sense, as there certainly may be a use, unconnected with land, and without any fixed engine. In the case of an actual lease of a fixed, definite, and exclusive right, the remedy would be for a person wrongfully rated to have the rating changed. But the Conservators have the right, in the meanwhile, to take the person whose name they find in the books, unless it could be shown, of course, that he is a person having no interest at all in the fishery. And it would undoubtedly be very much against convenience, if they were obliged to pursue, as the subject of taxation, a class essentially fugitive, and not unusually clandestine in their movements, such as the persons actually fishing a river. In fact, however, this question appears to have been decided already by Lord Justice FitzGibbon, on an appeal before him, in a case of which a printed note has been produced. He decided that the rated occupier was liable, "though he had let the right of fishing in consideration of a payment for each rod, or by an exclusive license to fish in consideration of an annual payment." That is the exact case here. I consider myself bound to follow that decision, without at least entertaining a very strong opinion to the contrary, and must therefore reverse the decision of the County Judge, and make a decree against Dr. Starkie for six years of the tax, less by the sum lodged in court.

How little is contributed by proprietors of upper water fisheries, even in cases where they have become valuable properties since the passing of the Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, and from which, in many cases, large rentals are now derived, will be learned from the reports on the several districts in Ireland.

Fixed Nets.

Another important decision delivered by County Court Judge Ferguson on the subject of fishing **FIXED ENGINES** without certificates is also appended for the information of the public.

It bears upon the legality of the mode of netting for salmon common on many parts of the coast of Ireland, which consists in tying one end of a salmon net round a large stone on the shore, with the view of leaving it so fixed, whilst the rest of the net was kept in a boat with a view of pulling out to a salmon berth.

It also has reference to the right to obstruct and prevent this mode of fishing.

Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, Stillberron, October, 1882.

"In this case the Appellant, Daniel Dunn, was convicted at the Petty Sessions of Castletown Berhaven, in the sum of £1, for obstructing the Respondent, Long, in fishing for salmon in the bay of Adrigool.

"The summons issued under the provisions of the 6th & 6th Vics., c. 106, ss. 3 and 28; and the only question that arises in the case is whether the Respondent, Long, was exercising a legal right, that is, was legally fishing when so obstructed. It appeared in evidence that he and others came in a boat to the strand opposite a salmon-berth in said bay, and were tying one end of a salmon-net round a large stone with the view of leaving it so fixed whilst they kept the rest of the net in the boat with the view of pulling out with it to the salmon-berth. The Appellant prevented this, which was the obstruction complained of and for which the order of conviction was made.

"As this mode of salmon-fishing is very common, and has been for a long time in use, in all the bays and estuaries along the coast in this part of Ireland, I thought it right to reserve my judgment at last sessions and have since fully considered the case.

"The Monarchs of England have invariably asserted their rights to the sea between certain limits, and to the soil and bed of the sea, surrounding these Kingdoms between the high and low water marks of ordinary tides, including equinoctial or spring-tides, but not extraordinary overflows.

"As to harbours and estuaries, tidal waters and navigable rivers, so far as the sea ebbe and flows, the Monarch of Great Britain is at common law deemed the original proprietor of the soil or bed of those places, and of the waters themselves, and whatever rights flow from such ownership. And navigable rivers, harbours, creeks, and some of the sea in a direct line between headlands visible one from the other are deemed parcels of the Crown's dominions.*

The public, however, have, subject to the primary right of the Crown, a right in common of fishery in the sea or tidal waters, where the Crown has not granted away this right, but to the shore of the sea or tidal waters they have no right. It is vested in the Crown unless granted to some private person or persons, and the ownership of lands adjoining the shore gives no presumptive title to the shore or to an exclusive right of fishing; and it has been held that a user for forty years will not be evidence of this exclusive right.† The Crown, however, has from time to time granted to private individuals a several right of fishery and user of the sea-shore for that purpose, that is to persons who are the owners of the lands adjoining, and where no such several fishery has been granted.

By the provisions of the 5th & 6th Vics., c. 106, ss. 18 and 19, this right is given (where there is no several fishery) —

"To anyone who uses and occupies as tenant in fee simple, or fee-tail, or as tenant for life, or as tenant under a lease for a life or lives, or as tenant for a term of years (of which fourteen was unexpired when he first erected such net) of any land adjoining the sea-shore or any estuary."

There are other provisions in this Act still further restraining this right of adjoining occupiers, to which I need not refer as the Appellant here does not claim under this Act, and if he did he should have produced in evidence not only the usual fishing licence, but a certificate from the Special Commissioners under the Acts hereinafter mentioned.

By the 32nd & 33rd Vics., c. 92, s. 16, any person who makes use of a fixed engine for the capture of salmon without a certificate from the Special Commissioners under the provisions of the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863, forfeits a penalty of £50 and the net. And the 16th section of this Act makes fishing with a fixed net or engine without this certificate illegal. This certificate if produced would be sufficient evidence to the Court that the party producing it was the owner of such an interest in the adjoining land as entitled him to use this fixed net.

Without any such certificate or any such title to the adjoining property it is the right of every one having the usual Revenue licence—which is quite different from a certificate—to fish in tidal waters with rod and line or draft net, part in the boat and part in the water, but not with a fixed net, and the only question which arises in this is whether the Respondent, Dunn, when obstructed in his fishing, was using a fixed net or engine? or, in other words, whether a net one end of which is tied to a stone or otherwise fixed to the shore is a fixed net within the Acts to which the case referred. The 1st section of the 13th & 14th Vics., c. 88 (passed in the year 1850) thus defines a fixed net:—

"The words fixed net or fixed engine shall extend to and include weirs, stakes, bag stop and still nets, and all other engines and devices used for the like purpose of whatever construction or materials the same may be, however known or styled, and whether fixed to the soil or held by the hand or made stationary in any other way."

After the passing of this Act, and in the year 1870, this very question arose before the late James Gibson, q.c., Chairman of Quarter Sessions for one of the Northern counties. The case was exactly the same as that now before me, so far as the legality of this mode of fishing is concerned; but the question arose in a prosecution by the Fishery Commissioners against the fishermen who used a net tied to a stone on the sea-shore as in this case. The case to which I refer is *Magenie v. Lipsitt*, reported in "*Judgments in Fishery Cases*," page 407. The case on the part of the fishermen who used the net was most fully and ably argued by Mr. Charles W. E. Brady of the Irish Bar, who referred to every case and every Act of Parliament bearing on the subject, but the learned Judge, in a very elaborate and exhaustive judgment, decided against his clients, and held the net so used to be a fixed net and illegal. Amongst the cases referred to by Mr. Brady are *Thomas v. Jones*, 11 Jur., N.S., 801, and *Brophy v. Bird*, 4 Ir. Jur., N.S., 235, in which a net so used was held not contrary to law, but these cases were decided before the passing of the 28 & 29 Vics., c. 121, English, and the Irish Act already referred to in which a fixed net is defined.

The case of *William v. Blackwell*, in which it was held that any one may destroy an illegal fixed engine, was also referred to. This case was not brought before the Superior Courts nor has there been in any of those a decision on the subject since the passing of the 13 & 14 Vics., c. 88, which defines a fixed net.

On the authority therefore of the case of *Magenie v. Lipsitt*, and on my own construction of the Acts to which I have referred, I feel coerced to hold that this mode of fishing so general on our coasts is contrary to law. That the Appellant was quite justified in preventing this mode of fishing, and as no question of assault has been raised, I must reverse the order of the Magistrates.

* Longfield, On Fisheries, page 2; *Malcomson v. O'Dea*, 10 H. L. Cases.

† Best, On Prescriptions, page 89.

We cannot conclude this Report without expressing our obligations to the officers and men of the Coast Guard, and to the Inspector-General, officers, and members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for the cordial co-operation and valuable assistance we have invariably received from them in administering a difficult and complex code of laws.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient faithful Servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY, KNT.

JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY.

*Dated at the Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,
2nd July, 1889.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

APPENDIX,
No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed at the following 97 places on the Irish Coast, compiled from the Returns received monthly from the persons employed to collect statistics:—

On the North Coast—Ballycastle, Portrush, Portstewart, Buncrana, Knockallow, Portlao, Buncbeg, Rutland.

On the East Coast—Antrim, Newcastle, Annalong, Killybeg, Leestown, Carrington, Greenore, Clogher Head, Balbriggan, Skerries, Loughshinny, Rush, Howth, Ringsend, Kingstown, Bray, Wicklow, Arklow, Courtown, Wexford, Rosslare, Ballymoney, Cahore.

On the South Coast—Carnore, Kilmore, Dunmore East, Fethard, Boat Strand, Ballinacorney, Helrick Head, Youghal, Ballycotton, Queenstown, Rathmore, Robert's Cove, Oyster Haven, Upper Cove (Kinale), Old Head, Courmashorey, Seven Heads, Travers, Broad Strand, Blind Strand, Dunny Cove, Mill Cove, Union Hall, Castletownland, Barlogat, Baltimore, Skull, Crookhaven, Bantry, Castletown Bere, Ballyroona, Ballydoonan.

On the West Coast—Teelin, Killybegs, Ballytherland, Ballysaggart, Tribane, Inver, Ballihill (Donegal), Mullaghmore, Derronore, Pellenore, Pellenore, Immacore, Rathbeacon, Belmont, Clow Bay, Spiddal, Galway, Glenties, Liscannor, Seafield, Killybegs, Farnley, Mervin, Ross, Tullig, Killybegs, Ballybeg, Barrow, Ballydavid, Ventry, Dingle, Cahore, Knightstown, Portmagee.

During the year ended the 31st of December, 1888.

—	Fishes named above on								Total.	
	North Coast.		East Coast.		South Coast.		West Coast.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Turbot, ...	8	35	454	2,150	425	1,945	285	787	1,238	4,265
Salmon, ...	181	988	1,980	8,900	545	2,585	817	2,545	8,308	11,514
Total Prime Fish, ...	1113	301	2,434	7,094	1,410	4,510	812	2,432	4,918	18,787
Herrings, ...	201	105	68,020	22,043	55,420	18,120	8,887	3,565	122,227	22,408
Coel, ...	404	207	11,198	18,015	6,577	9,879	3,169	8,204	22,546	18,148
Ling, ...	61	31	8,811	9,071	8,812	1,817	2,940	1,269	8,854	4,798
Halibut, ...	79	30	7,732	7,731	793	330	1,118	282	8,845	8,923
Whiting, ...	12	12	18,473	4,667	1,141	874	8,923	1,267	14,657	8,540
Spoke, ...	—	—	—	—	44,200	1,465	3,491	487	42,679	1,908
Mullet, ...	180	40	294	77	335,748	67,462	67,548	21,411	221,481	125,054
Bake, ...	—	—	4,185	2,823	33,379	12,961	1,948	868	38,367	18,819
All other, except Shell Fish, ...	7,503	1,795	23,281	18,504	17,714	8,642	11,580	4,772	60,507	28,979
Total, ...	8,700	2,684	137,728	81,645	417,702	145,480	116,840	40,037	678,281	290,176
Shell Fish:	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Oysters, ...	—	—	122,728	378	3,690	35	27,240	70	122,728	358
Lobsters, ...	84,868	1,669	10,376	814	79,337	2,202	161,580	3,588	244,442	8,006
Crabs, ...	104,020	746	107,387	734	10,561	141	5,034	43	216,432	1,613
	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
Other Shell Fish, ...	—	—	1,620	289	1,323	186	14,208	1,226	17,818	2,680
Total, ...	—	2,153	—	2,602	—	2,054	—	5,550	—	12,677
Total value of Fish landed, ...	—	4,837	—	84,184	—	147,534	—	46,185	—	292,128

NOTE.—Fish are landed at a great many other places besides those mentioned above. The inspectors, however, have no means of obtaining returns from them. The quantity and value in this table, therefore, only represents the quantity and value at the better places. A reference to the report will show the names of the principal places in each District where fish are landed, and how considerable they are in number as compared with the places from which statistics are collected.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1890, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
	TRAWLING.		TRAMMEL NETS.
DUNDEE BAY, (16th Oct., 1842.)	Prohibiting Trawling inside three fathoms from the Bellin Lighthouse at North, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Haggins," thence by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island, thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, in the direction of the signal station on KILNEY HILL.	DUNDEE BAY, (6th July, 1848.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other kind of Movable Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Derguena Bay, within the limits hereinafter defined, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Dalkey Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacorney Head, in the Co. Wick, but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacorney Head, and in the North and West of the line through Dalkey Head, such Trammel or Movable Nets may be used, and maintained in the water from Three o'clock, a.m., of one day, until Nine o'clock, a.m., of the following day, during January, March, October, November, and December in each year, and from Five o'clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'clock, a.m., of the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets within or within 200 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting any such shall be moored, and the crew thereof engaged in Lure Fishing; and in any event of such Trammel or Movable Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one foot in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
EAST COAST, (16th Feb., 1841.) (31st Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from Dunany Point to Gullfish Point in the County Down. (Remainder of By-law repeated, see post.) Respecting so much of the By-law, dated 16th February, 1850, as prohibits Trawling at all times within or to the Westward of the limit formed as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Shannon), in the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Shannon), in the County of Dublin, to Clough Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clough Head to Dunany Point in the County of Down, and in lieu thereof prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits aforesaid above between the Nose of Howth and Dunany Point, between the 1st of November in each year, and the 1st of May in the year following.	DOVER BAY, (2nd Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within or to the North-east of a line drawn from the Mouth of the Hookey River to Down Point.
DUNDEE BAY &c., (3rd Dec., 1841.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Holyhead Rock, off Camelford Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	KENMURK RIVER MOUNTAIN, (31st Dec., 1864.)	Prohibiting within the Estuary of the Kenmure River, in the County of Kerry, and upwards of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Owl's Head (the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March in each year; and from the hour of Five o'clock in the Afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the Morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September).
DUNDEE BAY, DUNDEE BAY, (16th Feb., 1841.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from the Wick Head, to a place called Moura Point.	OLD HEAD AND FLAT HEAD, KINSALE, (3rd April, 1867.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the westward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Flat Head, any Trammel Net within 200 yards of any boat which at the time of setting such Net shall be moored, and crew thereof engaged in Lure Fishing.
GALWAY BAY, (5th Jan., 1864.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in to the Bay, and while Boats are engaged in Drifling for Herrings or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herrings or Mackerel, Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	SHANNON BAY, (2nd Aug., 1860.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from County Point to Cloughis Point, and from thence to Kenmare Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.
SHANNON BAY, (20th March, 1866.)	Prohibiting Trawling between mountains and creeks.	SHANNON BAY, (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting Trawling by Boats ascending or descending, within a line drawn from Gullfish Point, County Waterford, to Broomfield Point, County Wexford.
WATERFORD HARBOUR, (16th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from County Point to Cloughis Point, and from thence to Kenmare Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.	WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1864.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from County Point to Cloughis Point, and from thence to Kenmare Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1864.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from County Point to Cloughis Point, and from thence to Kenmare Point, on the North Shore of Whiddy Island.		GENERAL.
			Repealing By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in lieu thereof enacting the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First.—That the use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as

APPENDIX, No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1889, relating to the
SEA AND OYSTER FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
DUBLIN & DUN- GALL, DISTRICT, (Sanctus) — 1884.	Draw or Wade Nets, having Meshes of less than one inch square, and One-half inches from hook to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or between meshes to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Newry House, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Ananagh River, both in the County Louth. Second. —The use, for the Capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wade Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty fathoms, or having Meshes of less than One and Three-quarter inches from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or between meshes to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between New Head, in the County Sligo, and Halfway, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth.	SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND FROM WICKLOW HEAD to CARRIGE POINT, (1st Sept., 1885.) OYSTERS OF DUBLIN, Wicklow, and Wexford, (26th April, 1890.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 26th April, 1890.	OYSTERS. The Close Time, during which is shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shells, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrige Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.
DUNDEE DISTRICT, DUNDALK DISTRICT, (1st Dec., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Pake Nets for capture of Fish inside a line drawn across Lough Burragh, from Milling Point on the west to Ballinacorney Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year.	DUBLIN BAY, (18th March, 1884.) Do.	Prohibiting between the 15th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Shell on or off any part of the Coast and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lough Island, in the County Dublin, to Carrige Point, in the County Wicklow, outside the exclusive Fishery Limited the British Islands. Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clonsilla Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Greenlawn, Parish of Clonsilla, and Boreen of Clonsilla, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay. Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parish of Howth, and Boreen of Clonsilla, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
SEA COAST, COUNTY DUBLIN, (18th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wade Nets for capture of Fish between Dundalk Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Loughmalin.	SOUTH-EAST COAST BETWEEN WICKLOW HEAD and CARRIGE POINT, (26th Oct., 1890.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Carrige Point, shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, pull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any fishing gear, except for sale, gift, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less diameter than a muslin, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
SEA COAST (between Dundalk Head and Dunmore Head), COUNTY DUBLIN, (18th September, 1890.)	First. —Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wade Nets or any other description of Draught Nets for the capture of White Sea Fish, save legal Draught Nets having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven inches in the second, used for the capture of salmon, between Dundalk Head and Dunmore Head, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Loughmalin, or any other islands off said coast.	WATERFORD COAST, (15th April, 1892.)	First. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters off the Western Coast, south of Raven Point, shall pull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less diameter than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Strand, or Shore, off the Western Coast, south of Raven Point, any Oyster of less diameter than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
DUBLIN BAY, (26th April, 1890.)	Repealing By-Law of 26th February, 1890, prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes less than one inch for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County Donegal, inside or to the north-west and north of Ross Head, from Ross Head to Carrige Head, and from Carrige Head to Muckness Point, all in the County of Donegal and County of Donegal.		Second. —All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the Western Coast, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons committing any offence shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
ROBINSON'S BAY, (26th October, 1884.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea, any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Nets or other Fishing Gear may be injured.		

APPENDIX, No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1880, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
COKE HARBOUR, (25th Feb., 1876.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	TRALES BAY, &c. —continued.	and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, in the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or caught while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, or shore of the Bay of Trales, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters as aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall not take any Oyster as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bed, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters as aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	RYERS SHANNON, &c. (25th Feb., 1876.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st day and the 1st day of the Bay or Estuary thereof, and between the 1st day of the Bay or Estuary thereof, or in any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter so doing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fisheries; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, shall not take any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bed, or shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters as aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
KIRKALEE HARBOUR and HARBOR RIVER, (25th August, 1875.)	All persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kirkalee Harbour and Dundee River, in the County of Cork, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in the River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter so doing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fisheries; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
LEONARD MARSH CO. CHURCH, (25th January, 1877.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Mahon known as the Carrigrohane Oyster Beds from 1st May to 1st August.		Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oyster within the River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bed, or shore of the River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters as aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
TRALES BAY, (25th Aug., 1875.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Trales Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November in each year.	THURLOW BAY, (25th August, 1875.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Brood on or off the Public or National Oyster Brood on or off the Public or National Oyster Brood within Galway Bay, or on any of the Bays or Estuaries thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 25th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive.
TRALES BAY, (25th Feb., 1875.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Trales, no boat, in the Bay of Trales, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the Bay of Trales, shall not take all such Oysters as may be taken or caught;		

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1889, relating to the
 Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX.
 No. 3.
 Abstract
 of By-Laws,
 Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
GALWAY BAY—continued. (22d Nov., 1877.)	First. —It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay, Bays, and Inlets, or between Sunset and Sunrise at any Season of the year; and any person offending against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Second. —No Boat, in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both said days inclusive, move on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and the master or owner of each boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds. Third. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oyster being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells mixed or taken while engaged in such fishing, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall rack, gather, or take from any rock, strand, or shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, nor offend in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation; and for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	BLACKROCK and BREADHAVEN BAYS, &c. (15th April, 1882.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Shell on or off the Public or Natural Oyster Beds within Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive. Repealing By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, dated the 15th day of November, 1880, so far as they relate to Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and in lieu thereof— First. —During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any Boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such Boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oyster being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells mixed or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith by any means whatsoever any Oyster of less dimensions than Two Inches and One-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters within Blackrock and Breadhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
ACHILL SOUND and CLEW BAY. (22d Nov., 1880.)	First. —Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, no boat, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Second. —All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Clew Bay, and Achill Sound, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground, or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shore of Clew Bay and Achill Sound, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third. —All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Clew Bay and Achill Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth. —No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters within Clew Bay and Achill Sound; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	SLIGO, BALLINAGARE, and DROM-CLIFFE BAYS. (15th July, 1884.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oyster or Oyster Shell within Sligo, Ballinagare, and Dromcliffe Bays, shall be between the 30th day of April and the 1st day of June in each year. First. —During the Close Season for Oysters in Sligo, Ballinagare, and Dromcliffe Bays, no boat, in Sligo, Ballinagare, and Dromcliffe Bays, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1889, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Sligo, Ballinacree, and Downcliffe Bays—continued.	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Sligo, Ballinacree, and Downcliffe Bays, shall not use any Oyster as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gurnet and fragments of shells or shells broken or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Beach, Strand, or Shore of Sligo, Ballinacree, and Downcliffe Bays, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Lough Furry, &c., &c. (1st Dec., 1878.)	First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, the long close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Lough Furry, or Loch, or Lough Furry shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Sligo, Ballinacree, and Downcliffe Bays, the tail of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Furry shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the sea, all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gurnet and fragments of shells broken or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any beach, strand, or shore of Lough Furry by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, or taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat in which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster within Lough Furry; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Lough Swilly, &c., &c. (15th Feb., 1885.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), on board, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Strangford Lough (15th Nov., 1877.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Strangford Lough, or in all or from any of the shores or embouchures shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall not use any Oyster as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gurnet and fragments of shells or shells broken or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Beach, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, or taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Strangford Lough (31st Dec., 1877.)	First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year (the long close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Strangford Lough), no boat in Strangford Lough shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof or aforesaid, the tail of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Strangford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gurnet and fragments of shells broken or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any beach, strand or shore of Strangford Lough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, or taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1889, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of Ireland.

APPENDIX,
No. 3—
continued.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
BRANDFORD LOUGH—continued.	Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Brandford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	CARLINGFORD LOUGH—continued.	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately show back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which are taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall have been taken within the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and every person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (21st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the grange, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pounds; and every such grange, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.		Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Carlingford Lough; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (1st Aug., 1881.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Brood within Carlingford Lough, at or between any of the shores or rocks of said Lough, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.	CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (31st May, 1883.)	Prohibiting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough, in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinacorney Bays, adjacent to the Townland of Ballinacorney, Parish of Carlingford, and Barony of Lower Donaghadee, during the Close Season for Oysters in Carlingford Lough.
CARLINGFORD LOUGH. (20th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Brood in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such Dredge or other implement, for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		

APPENDIX, No. 4.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim.</i>				
1812. 3rd March,	James Walker, . . .	Belfast Lough, . . .	157	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Cork.</i>				
1849. 24th February,	R. T. Evanson, . . .	Dunmore Bay, . . .	19	91st November, 1885.
1856. 30th July, .	Lord Charles P. F. Oulton, .	Bea Haven, . . .	45	25th October, 1887.
1857. 27th August,	Thomas Eccles, . . .	Glengarriff Harbour, . .	9	21st October, 1876.
1859. 4th October,	M. C. O'Connor, . . .	Oyster Haven, . . .	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 9th October,	Ebanser Pike, . . .	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	29th August, 1887.
1861. 31st October,	R. T. Atkins, . . .	Lough Hyne, . . .	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December,	W. FitzJames Barry, . .	Glendown Harbour, . .	68	15th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December,	T. McCarthy Collins, . .	Roaringwater Bay, . .	75	30th August, 1887.
1867. 10th July, .	M. J. C. Longfield, . .	Roaringwater Bay, . .	210	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July, .	H. H. Townsend, . . .	Skull Harbour, . . .	420	29th April, 1881.
1868. 11th February,	Richard Lyons, . . .	Millicote River, . . .	15	22th October, 1887.
1868. 13th March,	Stephen Brown, . . .	Dunmore Bay, . . .	9	31st October, 1885.
1869. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry, . . .	Adrigole Harbour, . .	16	2th March, 1878.
1869. 15th February,	Earl of Bantry, . . .	Glengarriff Harbour, . .	60	26th October, 1887.
1869. 15th March,	John Warren Payne, . .	Bantry Bay, . . .	51	19th October, 1878.
1869. 14th June, .	Mrs. Catherine Bourne, .	Courtmacsherry Bay, . .	60	30th August, 1867.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy,	Bea Haven, . . .	172	15th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June, .	Earl of Bandon, . . .	Dunmore Bay, . . .	132	31st October, 1886.
1873. 6th March, .	Lieut. Col. W. H. Longfield,	Cork Harbour, . . .	22	27th October, 1887.
1874. 29th January,	Sir H. W. Becker, . . .	Lough Hyne, . . .	30	1st February, 1886.
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1868. 31st January,	William Hart, . . .	Lough Swilly, . . .	780	16th February, 1880.
1878. 20th November,	Jane Moore Doherty, . .	Lough Foyle, . . .	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down.</i>				
1871. 9th October,	Marquis of Downshire, . .	Dundrum Bay, . . .	32	4th June, 1833.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1884. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Athy, . . .	Galway Bay, . . .	100	29th March, 1878.
1884. 31st October,	F. M. Lynch, . . .	Do., . . .	320	26th April, 1877.
1884. 31st December,	T. Young Price, . . .	Ballinakill Harbour, . .	80	16th June, 1875.
1885. 1st December,	Captain Acheson, . . .	Do., . . .	18	10th April, 1876.
1885. 1st December,	Robert McKeown, . . .	Kilbary Bay, . . .	41	10th April, 1876.
1887. 10th July, .	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay, . . .	510	26th January, 1872.
1887. 16th July, .	Christopher T. Redington, .	Do., . . .	550	29th March, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1853. 2nd February, .	Knight of Kerry, . . .	Valencia Harbour, . . .	78	6th March, 1878.
1857. 12th July, . .	Thomas Sanders, . . .	River Shannon, . . .	793	22th October, 1876.
1863. 12th February, .	Henry Herbert, . . .	Kennmare Bay, . . .	20	26th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March, .	Earl of Bessy, . . .	Ardgroom Harbour, . . .	240	16th December, 1876.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July, . .	Arthur Hamill, . . .	Carlingford Lough, . . .	144	11 June, 1883.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1846. 3th November, .	W. H. Carter, . . .	Trammore Bay, . . .	12	24th October, 1887.
1855. 18th July, . .	John Richards, . . .	Blackod Bay, . . .	90	16th October, 1887.
1860. 16th November, .	William Fike, . . .	Achill Sound, . . .	1,376	11th September, 1877.
1865. 15th April, . .	Marquess of Sligo, . . .	Clew Bay, . . .	190	26th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November, .	Law Life Assurance Society, .	Do., . . .	118	11th January, 1877.
1866. 1st December, .	Marquess of Sligo, . . .	Do., . . .	26	26th October, 1876.
1866. 26th April, . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	279	26th October, 1876.
1868. 21st April, . .	Miss Anne J. Fowler, . . .	Blackod Bay, . . .	11	26th October, 1887.
1867. 16th July, . .	Elizabeth Atkinson, . . .	Broadhaven Bay, . . .	46	12th June, 1881.
1867. 16th July, . .	Townsend Kirkwood, . . .	Saleen Harbour, . . .	17	9th April, 1869.
1868. 14th June, . .	William Little, . . .	Killala Bay, . . .	190	19th October, 1876.
1872. 3rd July, . .	James Rowan, . . .	Blackod Bay, . . .	43	29th April, 1881.
1872. 16th December, .	William O. M'Cormick, . . .	Rathfrin Bay, . . .	65	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December, .	Benjamin Whitney, . . .	Blackod Bay, . . .	51	30th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December, .	Mary Fagan, . . .	Clew Bay, . . .	26	24th May, 1876.
1873. 2th July, . .	Thomas Sharon Carter, . . .	Trammore Bay, . . .	532	24th October, 1887.
1873. 9th December, .	Doris Bingham, . . .	Blackod Bay, . . .	46	15th June, 1881.
1876. 27th December, .	Francis Bourne, . . .	Elly Harbour, . . .	53	26th October, 1887.
1883. 26th October, .	Daniel Conway, . . .	Bellemeagher Bay, . . .	2	21st July, 1880.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1871. 24th April, . .	Edward Parks, . . .	Milk Haven, . . .	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April, . .	Martin Cunnawn, . . .	Do., . . .	2	31st October, 1885.
1871. 24th April, . .	Michael Cunnawn, . . .	Do., . . .	2	31st October, 1885.
1872. 2nd March, . .	Isabella L. Eodas, . . .	Do., . . .	59	31st October, 1885.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1864. 11th November, .	John R. Dower, . . .	Dungarvan Harbour, . . .	27	22nd March, 1877.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of License	Date of License.	Person to whom Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average Area of Beds in Acre.
County Dublin.						
72	10th July, 1887.	Richard B. Keen.	—	Heath Street.	4 8 2	12
County Wicklow.						
146	21st August, 1875.	Henry Fanning Trell.	Henry Fanning Trell.	Glennanagh Lough.	22 1 20	
County Wexford.						
81	25th April, 1878.	William Dargie.	John Hoop.	Wexford Harbour.	76 0 0	22
276	1th January, 1879.	Thomas J. Macdonald.	Thomas J. Macdonald.	Dromocherry Estuary.	11 9 21	
County Waterford.						
20	24th March, 1868.	Edmond Power.	Edmond Power.	Tremore Bay.	220 0 0	104
87	2nd February, 1888.	Earl Fortmann.	Earl Fortmann.	Do.	21 0 0	
45	11th November, 1884.	A. Soest.	John Kendall.	Dangarrua Harbour.	63 0 0	
134	27th October, 1874.	John Kendall.	Do.	Dangarrua Bay.	742 5 12	
County Cork.						
75	12th July, 1876.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	76 0 0	22
77	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Milliken River.	15 0 0	8
78	12th July, 1887.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bouringwater Bay.	45 0 0	46
136	20th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bouringwater Bay.	83 0 0	
112	12th October, 1872.	S. B. Townsend.	S. B. Townsend.	Rhosoddy Harbour.	842 0 20	202
113	24th March, 1872.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Bouringwater Bay.	148 0 20	
143	22th December, 1876.	Stanley D. O'Grady.	Solus H. O'Grady.	Osway River.	138 1 2	21
166	12th March, 1881.	Rev. E. H. Stowman. John Arnold.	T. Arnold.	Schell Harbour.	51 0 00	24
County Kerry.						
8	25th June, 1848.	F. H. Downing.	J. Townsend Trell.	Off Danes Point.	9 5 28	8
8	2th January, 1851.	John Mahony.	Robert McCune.	Kemaree or Kemaree Head.	128 5 0	245
4	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	R. J. Mahony.	Do.	147 0 0	24-25
21	12th May, 1881.	Lord Darnley Ventry.	Lord Darnley Ventry.	Diagle Harbour.	180 0 0	
22	26th December, 1883.	Richard Mahony.	Sir J. C. R. Colclough, M.P.	Kemaree Estuary.	86 0 0	1
79	12th July, 1887.	Stephen E. Coffin.	Stephen E. Coffin.	River Shannon.	212 0 0	
24	11th February, 1882.	Charles Sander.	Charles Sander.	Do.	86 0 0	24-25
21	12th March, 1875.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kemaree Bay.	46 0 0	8
80	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	168 0 0	
228	14th June, 1873.	Robert McCune.	Robert McCune.	Barrow Harbour.	64 1 24	12
228	26th November, 1874.	Samuel T. Heed.	S. T. Heed.	Kemaree Bay.	20 0 11	
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	217 2 28	
227	2nd January, 1875.	William Crough Hicks.	William Crough Hicks.	River Shannon.	212 4 22	
228	2th October, 1875.	Charles Sander.	Charles Sander.	Do.	217 0 22	
229	17th November, 1873.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40 9 27	
County Clare.						
83	12th February, 1853.	Robert W. G. Reenan.	Robert W. G. Reenan.	Clondrieau Bay.	123 0 0	65
24	22th June, 1879.	Conrad C. M. Vandusen.	—	Foxsherry Bay.	200 0 0	13
90	12th July, 1857.	Robert W. G. Reenan.	Robert W. G. Reenan.	River Shannon.	86 0 0	28
County Galway.						
12	12th November, 1864.	J. E. Russell.	William Young.	Ballyconneely Bay.	288 0 0	53
18	27th August, 1864.	William Foreman.	John Kendall.	Ardeer Bay.	66 0 0	4
17	12th February, 1868.	Rev. A. Magnus.	Reverend.	Spanshaw and Claggan Bays.	277 4 2	30
12	12th February, 1868.	A. C. Lambert.	A. C. Lambert.	Ellary Harbour.	124 0 0	20
12	2nd February, 1868.	Rev. S. H. Wall.	Walter S. Wall.	Maulin & Ardeer Bays.	268 0 0	24
22	12th May, 1854.	Edmund Brown.	Edmund Brown.	Ballyvaughan Harbour.	272 0 0	45

No. 5.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of Letters	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Dublin.	
75	No Report received.
County Wicklow.	
142	No Report received.
County Wexford.	
43	No Report received.
111	Do.
County Waterford.	
26	No Report received.
83	Beds abandoned.
41	No Report received.
124	Do.
County Cork.	
75	400 barrels American, 190,000 Dutch Oysters, and 20,000 French Oysters laid down; 400 barrels American taken off. Slight fall of spat. French did badly. Oysters, as a rule, not well.
77	No Report received.
78	Do.
140	Do.
119	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters added or laid down. No fall of spat. Bed fit for seed.
116	No Report received.
148	Nothing done since last year.
140	Bed in remarkably good state. No Oysters taken off. Planted a few thousand. Not much fall of spat. French Oysters getting on well.
County Kerry.	
8	No Report received.
2	Beds much attended; 11,000 taken off; none laid down this year. Slight fall of spat more noticeable than last year. Bed in a promising state.
0	Bed carefully attended. 30,000 Oysters taken up this year; none laid down. Slight fall of spat.
61	No Report received.
40	14,000 laid down. None off. No fall of spat observed during the year. French Oysters doing fairly well.
71	Beds high above. A few hundred taken. Between 3,000 and 4,000 laid down. Fall of spat reported. No French Oysters laid down. Oysters taken on bed, but do not multiply so quickly as in other places.
44	No Report received.
10	Beds protected. No Oysters taken off or laid down this year.
42	Do.
128	No Report received.
104	Nothing done since last Report. About 2,000 taken off. None laid down. No fall of spat. No 154 bed reported as almost plundered. No 184 Oysters of good quality, but not so good as those in No. 184. The French Oyster formerly laid down succeeded admirably. About half of them died after in waste as by the violence on the beds.
187	No Report received.
184	Do.
182	Do.
County Clare.	
26	No Report received.
24	Beds not in use at present.
43	No Report received.
County Galway.	
23	Nothing done since last Report. Cannot tell as to fall of spat. Present stock allowed to remain on bed for fall of spat. No Oysters laid down.
18	No Report received.
37	Beds examined. Nothing done to them. Very few Oysters.
19	Beds in fair state.
15	No Report received.
73	Oysters in channels collected and small Oysters laid in better ground. Sold 2,000, some of which were taken off bed No. 128. No fresh Oysters laid down. Probably some fall of spat. Beds fairly good. Most of French Oysters died second year after planting. Oysters do not thrive well on bed as a rule. Not considered good enough for Dublin market.

LIST OF LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of License	Date of Licence	Persons to whom Granted	Present Owners or Lessees	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds	Amount of Beds
County Galway—continued.						
21	16th January, 1881.	William Forbes.	William Forbes.	Monroth Bay.	120 0 0	100
22	6th April, 1884.	Lord Wollaseort.	Lord Wollaseort.	Galway Bay.	1,770 0 0	100
27	21st October, 1884.	John Knudall.	John Knudall.	Arthur & Macdonald's Bay.	200 0 0	40
44	21st December, 1884.	C. P. Arthur.	Thomas Russell.	Belmont Harbour.	45 0 0	10
45	Do.	E. Macaulay.	Michael Henry.	Belmont and Barnard's Bay.	180 0 0	100
51	26th July, 1887.	Francis J. Graham.	Francis J. Graham.	Brendan Bay.	60 0 0	1
52	6th March, 1888.	John P. Nolan.	Colonel John P. Nolan.	Ards Bay.	200 0 0	10
134	18th December, 1881.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Kilbray Bay.	200 0 0	10
135	18th February, 1882.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	200 0 0	10
136	21st December, 1882.	Edmund Brown.	Edmund Brown.	Belmont Bay.	20 0 0	10
137	26th April, 1884.	Rev. F. Gibbins, M.A.	Rev. F. Gibbins, M.A.	Kilpatrick Bay.	120 0 0	10
143	26th December, 1884.	Edmund O'Flaherty.	Edmund O'Flaherty.	Curry Bay.	120 0 0	10
149	26th Jan., 1885.	Lord Wollaseort.	Lord Wollaseort.	Galway Bay.	120 0 0	10
150	26th October, 1885.	Michael Henry.	Michael Henry.	Belmont Harbour.	200 0 0	10
251	2nd December, 1885.	Osby Curzon.	Osby Curzon.	Do.	20 0 0	10
County Mayo.						
8	15th November, 1882.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Clew Bay.	200 0 0	10
11	16th November, 1882.	Hon. David Mackay.	Miles MacDonnell.	Killybeg Harbour.	200 0 0	10
21	2nd February, 1883.	Captain W. Hooton.	—	Killybeg Harbour.	40 0 0	10
22	21st February, 1883.	William McCormick.	C. & S. Dickson.	Ashted Sound.	240 0 0	100
31	26th May, 1885.	George O'Leary.	Colonel O'Leary.	Do.	400 0 0	10
35	16th June, 1885.	A. W. Wyndham.	Arthur S. Grant.	Newport Bay.	10 0 0	10
36	20th September, 1884.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	200 0 0	10
47	21st December, 1884.	Colonel J. A. R. Gern.	Sir John A. Gern, Bart.	Kilbray Bay.	200 0 0	10
55	2nd November, 1885.	Maryann of Killybeg.	Lord John Browne.	Clew Bay.	20 0 0	10
56	21st December, 1885.	Major Gen. Dr. F. J. O'Leary.	—	Shores of Ashted Island.	120 0 0	10
152	26th May, 1885.	John Knudall.	Richard J. O'Leary.	Ashted Sound.	200 0 0	10
153	18th August, 1885.	John Knudall.	John Knudall.	Clew Bay.	40 0 0	10
154	18th January, 1885.	Michael Henry.	—	Do.	2 0 0	10
155	18th September, 1885.	Maria Russell.	Maria Russell.	Do.	4 1 10	10
156	26th December, 1885.	Martin J. Fyffe.	—	Clew Bay.	10 0 0	10
157	Do.	Francis MacDonnell.	Francis MacDonnell.	Do.	2 1 10	10
158	26th October, 1885.	William P. O'Leary.	R. J. Fyffe.	Ashted Sound.	1,000 0 0	10
159	14th May, 1885.	C. & S. Dickson.	C. & S. Dickson.	Do.	1 1 10	10
County Sligo.						
7	17th November, 1880.	Thomas White.	Percy H. Ross.	Ballinacorney Bay.	210 1 10	10
48	17th April, 1885.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, Bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.	100 0 0	10
58	1st December, 1885.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	24 0 0	10
60	17th June, 1885.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	—	Drumcliffe Bay.	20 0 0	10
61	26th March, 1885.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballinacorney Bay.	200 0 0	10
62	17th June, 1885.	John W. Steelhead.	John W. Steelhead.	Kilbray Bay.	20 0 0	10
63	21st September, 1885.	Henry W. Steelhead.	Henry W. Steelhead.	Sligo Bay.	20 0 0	10
64	Do.	Osby Wyndham.	Osby Wyndham.	Do.	20 0 0	10
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0 0	10
161	18th March, 1885.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	12 0 0	10
162	26th April, 1885.	Agnes M. Steelhead.	W. N. Steelhead.	Sligo Bay.	20 0 0	10
163	21st February, 1885.	R. J. Verschoyle.	R. J. Verschoyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	210 0 0	10
164	27th January, 1885.	St. Geo. James Morris.	F. R. Robinson and others.	Sligo Harbour of Bay.	77 1 10	10
165	14th August, 1885.	William Cookson.	Vera-vu Cookson.	Ballinacorney Bay.	41 0 0	10
County Donegal.						
9	12nd September, 1882.	J. O. Woodhouse.	J. O. Woodhouse.	Malver Bay.	27 0 0	10
100	18th July, 1882.	Sir James Stewart, Bart.	Owen Ross.	Long's Bay.	200 0 0	10
101	17th July, 1882.	F. Macdonnell.	R. C. Macdonnell.	Do.	20 0 0	10
102	18th October, 1884.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0 0	10
103	8th March, 1885.	Alan J. B. Stewart.	Alan J. B. Stewart.	Sheshayon.	200 0 0	10

No. 5—continued.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

Appendix,
No. 2.

No. of Letters.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Galway—continued.	
87	No Report received.
88	Do.
89	Do. Covered by L. R. Capt.
90	Beds very close. No Oysters sold. None laid down. There was a fall of spat. No French Oysters laid down. Coast appears too rough for them.
91	No Report received.
92	Do.
124	Beds cleared, and in good order. 5,000 Oysters taken off. None laid down. Good fall of spat.
125	No Report received.
126	Oysters collected for sale. Some with those of Bed No. 89 sold. None laid down, except those collected in channels. There has been a fall of spat. Bed in fairly good condition. Oysters from this bed require removal to increasing ground.
127	No Report received.
128	Do.
129	None laid down; about 25,000 taken off. More fall of spat than for the past 15 years. Beds well taken care of.
130	Same as No. 28 above. Lough Island, however, appears to retain Oysters well.
131	No Report received.
County Mayo.	
8	Bed in fair order. No Oysters taken off or laid down. No fall of spat of any consequence.
11	No report received.
12	Do.
13	Bed in a fair state and fairly planted. No Oysters taken off or laid down. Very little spat observed. Nothing can be done to prevent beds.
14	Nothing done.
15	Nothing done to bed.
16	Nothing done to beds, which are in fair order. No fall of spat to mention.
17	No report received.
18	Do.
19	Nothing done. Scarcely any large Oysters on bed. Some fall of spat during the year. Bed improving since last Report for 1887.
20	Oysters were stolen. Not since worked.
21	No report received.
22	Do.
23	About 1,000 sold, and 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat. Beds in good condition. French Oysters laid down. Half opened and died on bed.
24	No report received.
25	1,200 laid down. Small fall of spat. Beds at present in very good state. Beds cleared.
26	Oysters reported all stolen. Nothing done since last Report.
27	No Oysters laid down or taken off. Very little fall of spat. Beds at present in middling state.
County Sligo.	
7	Cleaning and preparing bed. 20,000 sold; 14,000 laid down. Small fall of spat, but better than for past 15 years. In good working order.
10	No report received.
23	Beds cleaned and in good order. About 4,000 sold. No fall of spat in open sea, but that in enclosed breeding ponds grown remarkably well. Considerable number spawned in breeding-ponds, and will be removed to beds. French Oysters (Anseles) died on beds. This Report includes licenses Nos. 10, 14, and 15.
24	No report received.
25	Bed cleared. About 2,000 to 3,000 taken off and sold. About 10,000 American Oysters laid down. No fall of spat. Bed well worked with American Oysters—marooned.
26	No report received.
27	Do.
28	Between 3,000 and 4,000 sold. Very large fall of spat.
29	Worked with No. 25.
30	Nothing done. Bed to be let.
31	Worked with No. 27.
32	About 20,000 laid down in 1886—some close. About 2,000 sold. Large fall of spat. Beds in good state. 18,000 French Oysters previously laid down—doing fairly well; 12 per cent. died in transit.
33	No report received.
County Donegal.	
8	No Report received.
9	Do.
10	Between 600 and 1,000 sold. Considerable fall of spat. Beds clean and healthy. None laid down; considered advisable to trust to reproductive power of native Oysters, which appear most suitable to bed. Some have grown to very large size.
11	No report received.

LIST of LICENSES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this

No. of License.	Date of License.	Persons to whom Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average No. of Beds available.
Co. Londonderry.						
101	9th July, 1874.	The Lessees The Hon. The Irish Society.	The Lessees The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Foyle.	A. R. V. 4,376 2 34	210
County Down.						
102	12th September, 1884.	Samuel Macdonald.	—	Strangford Lough.	21 0 00	15
County Louth.						
103	1st July, 1884.	Bertram Woodson.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Carlingford Lough.	51 0 34	25
104	1st December, 1884.	John O'Brien Woodhouse.	Do.	Do.	54 0 0	
105	4th June, 1885.	Do.	Do.	Do.	56 0 0	
106	10th September, 1885.	Lord Clarendon.	Do.	Do.	56 0 0	

APPENDIX, No. 6.

TABLE showing amounts available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act during the year 1888.

County.	Amount available in 1888.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1888.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1888.	Amounts actually loaned in 1888.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare.	5,033 15 0	28	27	528 10 0	10	15	89 0 0	87 0 0
Cork.	5,665 15 0	76	110	2,877 15 0	58	75	2,095 10 0	1,877 6 10
Galway.	5,947 10 10	205	245	2,124 10 0	125	149	1,005 10 0	899 10 0
Kerry.	15,408 5 0	58	90	1,549 0 0	41	65	808 0 0	455 10 0
Leitrim.	1,929 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick.	5,455 9 0	8	5	157 0 0	3	9	330 10 0	325 10 0
Mayo.	2,267 18 2	158	143	1,055 10 0	97	116	731 0 0	692 6 0
Sligo.	1,985 15 8	21	25	869 0 0	25	25	289 0 0	210 0 0
Total.	80,068 7 7	534	650	8,573 5 0	529	445	8,572 10 0	4,190 1 10

APPENDIX, No. 7.

TABLE showing amount available for Loans, and the Loans applied for and recommended under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the Year ended 31st December, 1888.

County.	Amount available in 1888.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	Amounts actually loaned in 1888.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh.	—	—	2	324 0 0	2	2	104 0 0	79 18 6
Cork.	—	2	6	1,261 0 0	3	6	1,274 10 0	1,070 6 0
Down.	—	—	40	1,200 0 0	10	40	650 0 0	610 0 0
Dublin.	—	—	5	205 0 0	5	5	445 0 0	445 0 0
Galway.	—	—	9	4,215 10 0	9	9	2,264 10 0	2,451 10 0
Londonderry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth.	—	—	4	10 0 0	4	4	40 0 0	40 0 0
Mayo.	—	—	4	295 0 0	4	4	48 0 0	40 0 0
Monaghan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford.	—	—	14	564 0 0	5	7	71 0 0	71 0 0
Wexford.	—	—	12	728 0 0	5	10	568 0 0	48 0 0
Wicklow.	—	—	20	4,000 0 0	5	23	2,000 0 0	1,150 0 0
Total.	34,558 17 6	85	166	12,056 10 0	75	221	8,324 0 0	6,703 6 6

No. 5—continued.

Report and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 5.

No. of Letters.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	County Londonderry.
245	No Report received.
	County Down.
251	No Report received.
	County Louth.
25 27 28 29	No Report received. Do. Do. Do.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

APPENDIX,
No. 5.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

SUMS RECEIVED AND PAID.

I.—FROM A RETURN by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the sums received and paid during the year ended 31st December, 1888.

COUNTY.	RECEIVED DURING YEAR.		EXPENDED DURING YEAR.		No. of Loans made in year.
	Grants, Law Costs, &c.	Expenditure.	Amount paid for recovery of Arrears &c.	Loans for Fishery purpose.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Antrim, ...		42 10 10		79 10 0	2
Cork, ...		1,419 10 10		1,572 0 0	4
Down, ...		305 10 0		323 0 0	37
Dublin, ...		334 10 1		452 0 0	6
Galway, ...		1,078 11 0		2,421 10 0	7
Kildare, ...		205 4 0		—	—
Londonderry, ...	422 10 0	61 10 0	38 10 0	50 0 0	2
Louth, ...		80 11 4		60 0 0	2
Mayo, ...		107 7 4		—	—
Meath, ...		9 12 0		—	—
Waterford, ...		164 10 0		71 0 0	2
Wexford, ...		25 0 0		60 0 0	4
Wicklow, ...		107 4 0		1,120 0 0	5
	422 10 0	2,105 2 4	38 10 0	2,725 0 0	66

[TABLE II.
N 2

Appendix, No. 3.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—continued.

II.—From the Revenue by the Commissioners of Public Works, showing the Total Amounts Advanced, the Total Repayments, the Amounts of Sinking or Provisionary Notes given to Security, and Fund transferred in 1911 to be administered by Fishery Department, in that Department, 1910, together with the Balance outstanding, and the Amount in arrears.

Particulars.	Total Advanced or Notes advanced.	Loans Advanced.				Repayments in 1911, 1910, 1909.	Outstanding Provisionary Notes the amount advanced.	Amount.	
		To 1911 Balance, 1911.	During the year 1911.	Total to 1911 Balance, 1911.	Provisionary Notes advanced in 1911, 1910, 1909, and balance at 31st Dec. 1911.			No. of Loans.	Amount.
Grants (sum made by later Projects).	115	£ 4 4 0	£ 1 1 0	£ 5 5 0	£ 1 1 0	£ 4 4 0	£ 4 4 0	—	£ 4 4 0
Archie,	17	£ 50 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 60 0 0	£ 50 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 10 0 0	—	—
Carl,	30	£ 200 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,200 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0
Donagh,	117	£ 500 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 600 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0
Down,	10	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 1,100 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Galtee,	10	£ 500 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 500 0 0	—	—
Galway,	100	£ 1,000 0 0	—	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0
Glenties,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Lane,	7	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0
May,	100	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0
May,	10	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Monaghan,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Portlaoise,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Waterford,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Waterford,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
Waterford,	10	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	—
	100	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 2,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	£ 1,000 0 0	—	£ 1,000 0 0

APPENDIX, No. 10,

APPENDIX,
No. 10.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

From the RETURNS by the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, showing the Fishery Loans during the year ending 31st December, 1888.

COUNTIES.	Cash received during the year.		Expended during the year on Loans for Fishery purposes, &c.	Number of Loans made during the year.
	Dividends, Low Cuts, &c.	Expenditure.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clare.	{ 61 6 12 39 6 06 }	168 0 6	27 0 0	6
Cork.	55 6 11	1,186 0 11	1,677 6 10	46
Galway.	70 1 10	1,987 12 7	808 16 6	186
Kerry.	{ 482 3 41 83 10 36 }	1,000 18 8	656 10 0	23
Lancaster.	70 12 8	2 12 2	—	—
Limerick.	{ 159 1 11 22 0 06 }	60 16 6	606 10 8	2
Mayo.	65 10 0	1,567 6 10	612 6 6	66
Sligo.	78 6 11	469 1 7	216 0 0	10
	{ 1,668 2 8 138 10 8 }	6,471 19 8	4,125 2 10	206
	1,122 2 4			

[STATEMENT]

Appendix, No. 15.

IRISH REPRODUCTION LOAN FUND—continued.

Statement of the Total Amounts advanced as Fishery Loans, the Preliminary Advances as security, and the Total Repayments under the pooling of the Act of 1879, to 31st December, 1888, together with the Balance outstanding and the Amount of Preliminary Write in reserve.

Accounts.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	Loans advanced.				Preliminary Advances given as security for repayment, the balance of the £40 per cent.	Preliminary Advances given as security for repayment.	Total Repayments under the pooling of the Act of 1879.	Amount.		
		To the Borrowers, 1881.	To the Borrowers, 1882.	To the Borrowers, 1883.	To the Borrowers, 1884.				No. of Loans.	Amount.	Amount of Preliminary Write.
Cash.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Bank.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Interest.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Stock.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Land.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Buildings.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Tools.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Wages.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Expenses.	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	1	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
Total.	7	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	£ 70 0	7	£ 70 0	£ 70 0

APPENDIX, No. 12.

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

The following four Statements show how the two Loan Funds stood on the 31st December, 1888, as compared with the time (1875 and 1884) when they were transferred to this Department for administration, and their history.

No. I.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

On the 31st December, 1874, this Fund was—

Consols, ...	£42,061
Cash, ...	2674
Total, ...	£43,036

To ascertain how much of this belonged to the 8 maritime counties, and available for fishery purposes, the amounts standing to credit of the two non-maritime counties, viz., Roscommon and Tipperary, should be deducted, viz:—

Roscommon—Consols, £4,978; Cash, £228, ...	£5,006
Tipperary—Do., £3,368; „ £61, ...	3,414
	8,419

Leaving balance for fishing purposes for the 8 counties, in 1874, of £34,616

From 1874 to 31st December, 1888, the transactions in Fishery Loans in the 8 maritime counties are as follows, compiled from Board of Works Returns:—

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.			
Year ending 31 Dec.	Grants, Law Com. &c.	Repayments.	Year ending 31 Dec.	No. of Loans each Year.	Advances for Loans.	Total Arrears at end of each Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011 19 8	—	1875	558	5,932 0 0	—
1876	888 6 8	2,419 8 6	1876	254	4,501 0 0	32 2 10
1877	820 19 8	3,761 19 2	1877	211	3,931 0 0	138 7 1
1878	947 9 6	4,614 15 11	1878	273	4,878 0 0	390 17 0
1879	865 16 9	4,647 17 10	1879	342	5,840 10 0	631 3 8
1880	805 18 8	5,281 9 3	1880	317	5,887 0 0	856 6 11
1881	857 8 10	5,728 8 3	1881	298	5,395 0 0	1,087 13 8
1882	857 6 7	6,968 1 11	1882	307	7,569 0 0	1,353 3 6
1883	857 18 10	5,781 7 9	1883	251	6,816 4 11	1,636 4 11
1884	876 19 10	6,286 14 6	1884	410	8,224 13 10	2,079 1 8
1885	817 9 10	7,037 1 7	1885	721	9,567 19 0	1,800 9 6
1886	760 5 11	7,245 15 7	1886	350	6,516 7 6	2,391 11 7
1887	772 6 7	7,179 5 7	1887	317	6,074 15 6	2,708 10 7
1888	1,192 2 4	6,481 12 2	1888	306	4,190 1 10	2,924 13 8
	12,379 9 3	72,512 16 11			64,534 12 7	—

The Promissory Notes given for the above sum of £84,524 12s. 7d., amounted to £89,669 15s. 6d.

Of these Notes there were, on the 31st December, 1888—

Overdue, ...	3,924 13 6
Not arrived at maturity, ...	14,228 14 8
Irrecoverable, ...	263 8 10

Total Outstanding Notes, representing part Capital, £17,366 16 7

There were also balances to the credit of these 8 counties on 31st December, 1888—

Consols, ...	£28,630 0 3
Cash, ...	7,804 2 6
	33,834 2 9

Which would leave a balance to credit of these counties as capital, at end of year 1888, £51,990 19 4
Against a capital in 1874, of 34,616 0 0

Or an increase to the Fund of £16,674 19 4
From this, however, there should be deducted bad and doubtful debts, say one-half of present arrears, and £203 8s. 10d. "Irrecoverable," 1,666 15 7

Which would leave the capital at £49,625 3s. 9d., against £34,616 in 1874, or an increase in the Fund, after allowing for bad debts, of £16,609 5 9

Assuming the whole amount of arrears to be bad debts, viz., £2,924 13s. 8d., the original Fund would still be increased to £48,169 17s., thus:—

Balances to credit of counties on 31st December, 1888, as above, ...	£51,987 10 6
Less total amount of arrears as bad debts, ...	2,824 13 6
	£48,163 17 0

Or an increase of £13,846 17s.

APPENDIX, No. 12—continued.

No. II.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

The following Return will show that nothing (at least since 1877), was required to be taken out of the original capital on the 14 years' transactions, the Dividends and Repayments being more than sufficient to meet the total Loans advanced.

Year ending 31st December.	Amount received for Repayments and Dividends, £s.	Amount of Loans made same year,	Amount required over and above amounts received for Dividends, Repayments &c.	Dividends and Repayments exceeding amount required by following sum.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	1,011 19 8	5,932 0 0	4,920 0 4	—
1876	3,304 15 1	4,551 0 0	1,246 4 11	—
1877	4,562 18 5	3,991 0 0	—	571 15 6
1878	5,532 5 5	4,878 0 0	—	684 5 5
1879	5,603 14 7	5,860 10 0	356 15 5	—
1880	5,117 7 11	5,847 0 0	—	250 7 11
1881	5,583 15 1	5,360 0 0	—	1,188 15 1
1882	5,823 8 3	7,560 0 0	736 11 6	—
1883	6,659 5 7	5,916 4 11	278 18 4	—
1884	7,143 14 4	8,324 13 10	1,080 19 5	—
1885	7,854 11 5	9,567 19 0	1,718 7 7	—
1886	8,009 1 0	5,516 7 6	—	1,493 14 0
1887	7,951 13 2	5,074 15 8	—	2,875 17 8
1888	7,823 14 0	4,190 1 10	—	3,433 12 8
	84,692 5 2	84,524 13 7	10,530 17 7	10,498 11 2

	£ s. d.
Brought down Dividends and Repayments exceeding Amount required for Loans, ...	10,498 11 2
Amounts required over and above Dividends and Repayments to meet Loans in 14 years, ...	10,530 17 7
Amount in excess of that required to meet Loans in 14 years, ...	167 13 7
By Statement No. I the capital for Loans for Fishery purposes will be seen to have been in 1874, ...	34,518 0 0
By same Statement, capital shown to have increased up to end of year 1888, after allowing £1,452 <i>ls. 9d.</i> for bad debts, including Dividends and Repayments, with balances on hands of Consols, Cash, and Promissory Notes, to be, ...	49,025 5 9

No. III.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND ACCOUNT.

The amounts transferred by the Act 47 & 48 Vic., c. 21, from the Trustees to aid Coast Fisheries, were, on 29th September, 1884, as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government Stock, ...	20,263 17 5	
Cash, ...	3,529 19 11	
		23,795 17 4
Add Promissory Notes—overdue, ...	2,205 11 8	
Do, not arrived at maturity, ...	8,324 2 3	
Add Interest not computed on two Loans in 1884, ...	14 9 2	
Add Interest since received, ...	5 5 7	
		10,447 8 8
		34,241 5 0
Less paid compensation and other charges, ...		505 5 0
Total Capital, ...		£33,735 1 0

APPENDIX No. 12—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 12.

No. IV.

From 29th September, 1884, to 31st December, 1888, the transactions with this Fund were as follow—
(Compiled from Board of Works Returns).

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS SINCE FUND TRANSFERRED OVER BY TRUSTEES.				
Year ending 31st December.	Debit side, Cash, &c.	Repayments.	Year ending 31st December.	No. of Loans.	Loans.	Costs.	Arrears.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	330 6 9	1,871 16 9	1884	2	500 0 0	—	2,387 16 9
1885	457 14 0	3,982 15 9	1885	134	8,071 8 0	165 15 2	2,429 8 2
1886	610 1 10	4,466 15 1	1886	969	6,932 8 4	46 4 3	2,588 3 10
1887	562 17 11	5,169 18 7	1887	100	7,999 10 0	35 7 8	2,460 8 6
1888	483 19 0	5,106 2 4	1888	65	6,218 8 9	38 15 5	2,501 12 6
Loans by late Trustees.	—	340 12 3					
	2,644 19 6	20,938 0 9			29,781 13 1	226 2 4	—

The Promissory Notes for the above Loans (£29,781 13s. 1d.) to 31st December, 1888,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Notes transferred by the late Trustees (as above), amounted to	32,286 7 10	
	10,447 8 8	41,733 16 8
The Repayments to same date were	20,838 0 9	
The outstanding Promissory Notes (including Arrears) were	21,795 15 9	41,733 16 6

Of these outstanding Promissory Notes there were on 31st December, 1888—

Not arrived at maturity,	19,294 3 3
Overdue,	2,501 12 6
	21,795 15 9

And the balances to the credit of the Fund same date were—

Government Stock,	15,000 0 0
Cash,	1,842 17 11
	16,842 17 11

Total Assets or Capital on 31st December, 1888, ... 58,638 13 8

The Capital on 29th September, 1884, when Fund transferred, was, ... 39,735 1 0

Showing an increase in Capital between 29th September, 1884, and 31st December, 1888, ... £4,903 12 8

No. V.

STATEMENT showing at a glance the history of the Administration of the Two Funds
by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

Amount of the two Funds when taken over by Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.	Amount of the two Funds on 31st December, 1888.	Total amount of Loans made by Inspectors of Irish Fisheries out of both Funds.	Total Promissory Notes issued in respect of these Loans.	Total repayments to both Funds.	Total of outstanding Promissory Notes not yet arrived at maturity.	Total outstanding Promissory Notes overdue.	Total Dividends, Loan Costs, &c., received in 31st December, 1888.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
62,208 6 3	62,726 4 3	114,506 6 6	128,574 19 9	89,425 16 3	33,892 17 4	5,426 6 0	15,024 8 9

APPENDIX, No. 13.

Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to undermentioned Nine places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1888.

	Salmon.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod.
	No. of Boxes of 12 lb. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 wt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 wt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 wt. each.
London, ...	8,271	10,117	18,793	7,414
Nottingham, ...	2,479	3,302	2,678	2,612
Bristol, ...	3,461	8,419	3,161	3,918
Manchester, ...	9,408	11,408	9,890	7,089
Sheffield, ...	2,604	5,111	5,475	2,987
Wolverhampton, ...	3,115	4,808	5,302	2,600
Leeds, ...	4,228	3,893	3,197	3,546
Liverpool, ...	11,997	12,780	18,374	15,638
Birmingham, ...	6,926	6,906	7,763	2,991
Total, 1888, ...	50,194	65,951	78,595	48,419
" 1887, ...	51,299	70,084	84,548	47,078
Increase, ...	1,135	Decrease, 10,133	Decrease, 7,953	Increase, 832

	£	s.	d.
Computing Salmon at 40 7s. 6d. per box, the price realised in Liverpool, (a)	333,068	0	0
" Herrings at 17s. 6d. do., (b)	57,707	2	6
" Mackerel at 51 ls. do., (c)	80,424	15	0
" Cod at 18s. do., (d)	43,569	0	0

Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to the above Nine places, ... £515,648 17 6

(a) Average price in London, 1s. 3d. per lb., equal to 40 7s. 6d. per box.
 (b) do., 17s. 6d. per box.
 (c) do., 28s. 10d. per box.
 (d) do., 20s. do.

The quantity of Mackerel captured at the 61stn stations in Ireland, mentioned at page 6, by boats belonging to the United Kingdom, so far as returns have been received from these places, was 157,975 boxes, which realised the sum of £126,113, at an average cost of about 18s. 1d. per box. From many parts of the coast, however, no returns have been received.

APPENDIX, No. 14.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported during the Year 1888.

Port.	Quantity.			Description.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Barrels and Boxes.	
Ballina, ...	—	—	1,535	Herrings, Ling, and Finnan Haddies.
Belfast, ...	—	—	500½	Herrings.
Coleraine, ...	—	—	1,747	Herrings and Hake.
Cork, ...	333	4	739	Cod and Herrings.
Drogheda, ...	6	1	1,015	Herrings and Haddock.
Dublin, ...	—	—	15,000	Herrings.
Dundalk, ...	10	17	946	Herrings and Ling.
Galway, ...	—	—	354	Herrings.
Larne, ...	56	—	6,687	Cod, Ling, and Herrings.
Londonderry, ...	138	10	6,850	Cod, Ling, Salt, and Herrings.
Newry, ...	—	—	1,480	Herrings.
Sligo, ...	—	—	—	—
Sligo, ...	2	2	5,534	Haddock, Herrings, and Ling.
Waterford, ...	163	4	1,773	Cod and Herrings.
Tralee, ...	—	—	—	—
Westport, ...	—	—	606	Finnan Haddies and Herrings.
Wexford, ...	—	—	—	—
Totals, ...	715	18	41,291½	

APPENDIX, No. 15.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1888.

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1888.																1886. Amount of Licence Duty.	1887. Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	1888. Amount received for Fines, Sale of Fish and Interest on Bank Account, &c.	1889. Amount of Subscrip- tions received.	1890. Total Amount received.	1891. Average No. employed.
	1. Salmon Boats.	2. Salmon Boats.	3. Salmon Boats.	4. Salmon Boats.	5. Salmon Boats.	6. Salmon Boats.	7. Salmon Boats.	8. Salmon Boats.	9. Salmon Boats.	10. Salmon Boats.	11. Salmon Boats.	12. Salmon Boats.	13. Salmon Boats.	14. Salmon Boats.	15. Salmon Boats.	16. Salmon Boats.						
1. Dublin, .	10	1	31	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	228
2. Wickford, .	80	—	71	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	259
3. Waterford, .	180	4	103	49	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1,613
4. Limerick, .	254	8	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	510
5. Cork, .	145	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	451
Do. (Bandon), .	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	279
6. Killybegs, .	0	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	138
7. Bantry, .	0	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	80
8. Kesh, .	51	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28
9. Killybegs, .	320	0	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	502
10. Killybegs, .	282	30	31	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1,305
11. Oubry, .	194	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	540
12. Ballyshannon, .	90	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	338
13. Bangor, .	23	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	371
14. Ballyshannon, .	194	0	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	555
15. Ballyshannon, .	148	10	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	585
16. Lethbride, .	106	—	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	549
17. Londonderry, .	180	14	30	08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1,002
18. Coleraine, .	105	—	142	14	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1,391
19. Ballyshannon, .	25	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	305
20. Drogheda, .	100	0	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	970
21. Dundalk, .	58	—	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	309
Total, .	3281	150	200	300	107	117	0	40	—	00	0	40	120	0	40	10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	18,350

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:—

1. Salmon Boats, . . . 1 man.	6. Drift Nets, . . . 3 men.	11. Fly Nets, . . . 4 men.	16. Grog, Kye, &c., . . . 2 men.
2. Salmon Lines, . . . 3 men.	7. Trammel Nets, . . . 2 do.	12. Stake Nets, . . . 4 do.	17. Freestone, . . . 4 do.
3. Grog Nets, . . . 4 do.	8. Pole Nets, . . . 5 do.	13. Head nets, . . . 1 man.	18. Coghalla, . . . 1 man.
4. Drift Nets, . . . 2 do.	9. Bag Nets, . . . 4 do.	14. Box, &c., &c., (every 30 lines).	19. Loop or Frame Nets, . 1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

Appendix,
No. 16.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1888, inclusive.

Amount received for Licence Duty.			Amount received for Licence Duty.			Amount received for Licence Duty.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1863 . . .	8,892	7 8	1872 . . .	8,508	1 0	1881 . . .	8,867	0 10
1864 . . .	8,641	5 8	1873 . . .	8,640	14 0	1882 . . .	8,356	10 0
1865 . . .	6,722	18 8	1874 . . .	8,410	9 8	1883 . . .	8,720	8 0
1866 . . .	7,658	6 8	1875 . . .	8,437	1 8	1884 . . .	8,876	0 0
1867 . . .	7,307	0 8	1876 . . .	8,674	8 18	1885 . . .	10,748	18 0
1868 . . .	7,638	10 8	1877 . . .	8,760	18 0	1886 . . .	10,682	4 8
1869 . . .	6,790	8 4	1878 . . .	8,826	18 0	1887 . . .	8,890	10 0
1870 . . .	7,311	13 4	1879 . . .	8,632	14 8	1888 . . .	10,625	8 8
1871 . . .	8,865	18 8	1880 . . .	8,860	14 10			

APPENDIX, No. 18.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1889, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Appendix
No. 18.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	SALMON AND TROUT.		Waterford District.
Dublin District.		Dunbarrow, Drogheda, Co. LK. (10th May, 1888.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet) within the Waters of, and Rivers running through the Demesne of Dunbarrow, in the County of Kildare: Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said River during the Months of April, May, and June.
Slieve Donard, (10th Jan., 1888.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 350 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Trestle known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Pooling Light-house.	Corrib River, (7th July, 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, (10th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of Salmon or Trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.	River Suir, (10th Aug., 1878.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (two single Reels and Lines) for capture of Fish, between the Bridges at Ball Island and a line drawn due south across the River, and intersecting said Island at Glenmalur.
From Malinbeg Water and Swindon River, (20th Aug., 1884.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, or at near the banks of the Great Malinbeg Water and Ward or Swindon River, any Speer, Lyster, Stockhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	River Suir, (10th Aug., 1878.)	Repealing By-Law dated 10th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Suir, Slieve, and Burren, except such a line drawn due West across said River from Kilmacdonagh Point, in the County of Wicklow, to Drumore Point, in the County of Kildare, and by a line drawn due South from said Drumore Point, in the County of Kildare, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
River Slaney, (20th March, 1884.)	Prohibiting, during the Green Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrybridge Bridge and the Town of Drogheda.	River Suir, (10th Aug., 1878.)	Let. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed or boats shall not be altered, removed, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
River Slaney, (20th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on board Boats between Drogheda and Slieve, during the Green Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrybridge Bridge and the Town of Drogheda.	White District, (20th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other similar things for the purpose of driving Fish close to the banks of any River within the Waterford District.
River Slaney, (10th Oct., 1883.)	Repealing By-Law dated 10th March, 1883, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferrybridge Bridge and Drogheda, and in lieu thereof permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot for five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Waterford.	Tidal Waters, (10th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Clab, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock A.M. on Saturday and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Derry Water and River Derry, (20th Oct., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Ballinacorney to Annesborough Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Maynooth Church through Ballinacorney, and the Farnham River; and in the Greenanah, Ballinacorney, and Derry Rivers, from the banks of the County Cullin, flowing past Tumbally by Ballinacorney to the banks of the County Waterford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Upper or Fresh Waters, (10th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between Slieve and Drogheda, at any season of the year, or at near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portion of any River or in or on board any Boat, Curragh, or other Vessel, within the Waterford District, any Speer, Lyster, Stockhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Potter River, (10th Oct., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal portion of the Potter River, situated below Britton Bridge in the County of Wicklow.	Between Hellick Head and Ballycotton, River Blackwater, An. (10th Nov., 1874.)	Kilmore District. Repealing By-Law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Derry Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows: 1st.—No Derry Nets of greater length than 300 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Hellick Head and Ballycotton, or in the sea between these points.
Ovenscough River, (10th Feb., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.		
Sal River, (10th Oct., 1878.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and a quarter from knot to knot for capture of salmon or trout.		

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of By-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1880, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Sligo District—continued.			
Between Mallick Head and Ballycannon, River Blackwater, &c. (16th Nov., 1874)—continued.	Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be attached together in any way. Third.—(Drift Nets shall) be used as a line between from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, each Drift Net shot and drifting to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the tide and slowly drifting.	Tidal Waters, (17th January, 1880)—continued.	West, all in the County of Cork, shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with a 42 boat.
Between Mallick Head and Ballycannon, River Blackwater, &c. (31st Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on, or bound any Bank, Cut, Cough, or other Trench in the Tidal waters of said River, which comprise the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Mallick Head, in the County of Waterford, to Ballycannon, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tidal waters along said Coast and Rivers, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m., on Saturday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork, (7th January, 1881.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a Buoy and leads or weight(s) attached, within the following limits, viz.—(a) between the River Lee, whence between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the River Lee, near Blackrock, Dublin, on the north, to the Western extremity of the Thurland of Dunstable, on the North.
River Blackwater, (14th March, 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or in Tributaries, above or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Berrymill and Mervet East on the West, to the Townland Boundary between the Townlands of Tullagh and Ballycannon on the East, all in the County of Waterford.	River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rods and lines in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Fair's Weir.
Whole District, (1st Dec., 1881.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in the Sligo District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so painted on boats shall not be altered, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.	River Lee, (31st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks Weir and St. Vincent's Bridge in the South Channel, and Ulster's Bridge in the North Channel, and to the mill race and bridge from such channels with a Speer, Lyeer, Otter, Strickland, Ross-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Dock by the owner or proprietor thereof.
Whole District, (30th January, 1881.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Berries and Smeat at any season of the year, on or near the banks of any Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs, within the District, any Spear, Lyeer, Strickland, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	River Lee & River (meeting into Cork Harbour), (10th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters inside or in north of a line drawn Light-house at Berke's Point to be marked on the West.
River Blackwater, (7th January, 1882.)	Prohibiting fishing for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, from or in the Mill-dam in the County of Cork, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill-dam.	Ditto, (28th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Waters, inside or to North of a line from Light-house at Berke's Point to Malinbegh Point having a Buoy of greater diameter than two and one-half inches from bow to stern, to be maintained along the side of the figure, or to be broken to be restored, all round such Net, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.
River Blackwater and Tributaries, (10th Jan., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its Tributaries, of greater length than 175 yards.	Ditto, (11th Jan., 1881.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having a Buoy of greater diameter than two and one-half inches from bow to stern, or any Buoy to be used as a mark, such such Buoy, or other Trench in any part of the Tidal Waters inside or to North of a line drawn in the direct of of Templemore Church, from the Light-house at Berke's Point on the East, to the Mill-dam on the West.
Cork District.			
Tidal Waters, (10th Sept., 1882.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Speer, Lyeer, Otter, Strickland, Ross-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Dock by the owner or proprietor thereof.	River Lee, (28th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on or bound any Bank, Cut, or Cough in that part of River above of a line drawn due south from the Western end of Myrtle Hill towards the north, near a place known as the Brook Fields, to the opposite shore, it is the first part of any river flowing into River Lee, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning, or in that part of said River between the two southern shores and the point of the Custom House in the City of Cork, between 6 o'clock on Sunday morning and half-past 6 o'clock on Monday morning, or in the North Channel of said River between Northside Bridge and Walling-ton Bridge, or in the North Channel between the site of Doney Bridge opposite the Kryst's Mill, leading to Church's Green and St. Flis Mill, leading to Church's Green and the Western Road across North Channel, between 6 o'clock on Saturday morning and 6 o'clock on Monday morning.
Tidal Waters, (17th Jan., 1882.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing in the Sea Coast, Sea and Tidal Waters, or in or on the Tidal Waters of any River and shall be marked with a figure in the Sea within that part of the Cork District situated between Ballycannon on the East, and Barry's Head, East of Oyster Haven, on the		

APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1880, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 18.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notation of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Notation of By-Law.
Cork District—continued.		Kennmare District.	
Anglish River, (21st Feb., 1876.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatever in the tidal part of the river known as the Anglish River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Owenbegh or Bidd River with the said Anglish River and the Bridge of Timoleague, all in the Barony of the East Division of East Carbery, and County of Cork.	Kennmare River or Bay, (2nd Dec., 1875.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kennmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to bait the water or to throw stones or other articles therein during the time of shooting or fishing. With for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Kennmare River or Bay.
Anglish River, (11th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Anglish River inside a line from Land Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.	Kilmarney District.	
Barrow River, (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Barrow River inside a line from Southern Point in an easterly direction to Penglase Point.	Castlemaine Estuary, (25th Oct., 1881.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a foot-rope and leads or weights attached thereto, in the Estuary of Castlemaine inside the line of fish.
Barrow River, (16th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Bridge of Inchisheen and a line drawn across said River at right angles from Rock Castle, in the Township of Southtown, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Township of Shillogh, on the east.	White District, Tidal Waters, (26th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water in the Kilmarney District with a Spear, Lyeur, Otter, Snakehead, Dred-draw, or Gill, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal weir or line by the owner or occupier thereof.
Barrow River, (15th Feb., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lyeur, Otter, Snakehead, Dred-draw, or Gill (except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line only) in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the Bridge of Inchisheen and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Frankfield on the east to Clifford on the west.	Carrane or Waterville River, Waterville Weir, (7th March, 1879.)	Fencing the space between the Dam or Kail of the Dam, and of the Back or upstream side of the Dam or Crail of the Waterville Weir to be as one and a quarter inches apart.
Barrow River, (21st July, 1883.)	Prohibiting, in continuation in part of By-Law dated the 26th October, 1879, the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Barrow River or its Tributaries, within a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's course, from the Bridge on the East side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Coolmoreen and Rathmurry in a westerly direction to the opposite shore.	Waterville River, (16th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets between Waterville Weir and mouth of River as defined, between twelve o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock on the same day in each week during Open Season.
Barrow and Anglish Rivers, (25th May, 1886.)	Prohibiting having in possession between Barrow and Anglish, at any season of the year, or on or near the banks of the Upper or Lower Water portions of the Barrow and Anglish Rivers, or on or near Mill Dams or Weirs on said Rivers, any Spear, Lyeur, Snakehead, or Gill (except a Gill for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).	River Shannon, Island Point, (26th Feb., 1886.)	Limerick District. Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Walsley Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.
Shillbreen District.		River Shannon, (26th Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarters inches from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet) in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the River Shannon.
River Dee and Ballinarn Bay, (25th Sept., 1876.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in that part of Ballinarn Bay, and the Tidal waters of the River Dee in the County of Cork, situated southward to the North and North East of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Camurraun (Sherrin Island) and inside as to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Townland of Kilmore (Sherrin Island) to a point on the Townland of Bistrin (on the mainland).	River Shannon, (26th May, 1886.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Thomaberry, on the River Shannon.
Bantry District.		River Shannon and Malpas, (26th June, 1887.)	Prohibiting the Seeding of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Penglase Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Moyle.
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1879.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mizen Head in the County of Cork and One Mile in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off shore, with the whole of the Tideways along said Coast and River, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	River Shannon, (1st March, 1879.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on landing Catches at Catches between mouth of Limerick and Walsley Bridge, in the County of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Sunday morning and three o'clock on Monday morning, or between Walsley Bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and four o'clock on Monday morning.
Barrow or Coochibin, Malinbeg, or Duncannon, Ovens, and Carrigbeg Rivers, (21st June, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, save Landing-Nets, or Cast-nets in nets and lines for the purpose of Rivers Barrow or Coochibin, Malinbeg or Duncannon, Ovens, and Carrigbeg.	River Shannon, Malpas, and Aghabreen, and Clonsilla Bay, (16th Nov., 1874.)	First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Athdown, from Anglish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kilbuck, in the County of Clare. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 500 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT of By-Laws, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1889, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Substance of By-Law.
Edinwick District—continued.		Edinwick District—continued.	
River Shannon, Malpas, and Askeaton, and Clonsilla Bay, (10th June, 1874)—continued.	Fourth.—No Drift Nets to be used or moved of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Anghall Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kilduff, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the term of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in Clonsilla Bay above a line drawn from Kilduff to Loughshin, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—No Drift Nets shall be used in the River Malpas at Askeaton.	Galway District. Prohibiting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with smaller of line and a quarter inches from knot to knot in the River Galway, in the County of Kerry.	
River Deel, (5th June, 1877).	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Deel situate between Devoran Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.	Galway District. Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Shoolabul or Shool, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Mask, or their Tributaries.	
Lough Darg, (18th June, 1877).	Permitting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Mashes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Darg.	Whole District, (11th Sept., 1884).	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any Net of Fish-hook, secured in part or in whole with any netting or string, or otherwise.
Doyle, (26th June, 1877).	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout in Doyle in the morning in Lough Darg.	Clare and Clare-Galway or Tuaghmore Rivers, Co. Galway, (22nd Dec., 1882).	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Tuaghmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib in the County of Galway.
River Shannon, (2nd June, 1877).	Repealing the first clause of By-law dated 23rd November, 1863, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as hereinafter mentioned, between 26th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a lock rope and leads or weights attached thereto, in that part of the River Shannon situate between the Whiting Weir known as the Lee Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Guallogh Island.	Overmore River, Co. Mayo, (26th May, 1886).	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Overmore River, in the County of Mayo, when the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1880).	Prohibiting the extension of any cord, rope, wire, or line of any kind whatsoever, attached to any line of any stick, float, whip, or lead weight or stake set in River Shannon further inland or otherwise than the present traps, chambers, or cages in which said floats being, or to other any contrivances by means of which said floats may be exposed or shot from the shore or banks of said river.	Overmore or Ballycroy, Overmore and Muckish Rivers, (11th Sept., 1880).	Permitting the use of Nets with Mashes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the mesh, or by inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within as much of the said Rivers Overmore or Ballycroy, Overmore and Muckish, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, or so much of so many days as may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (27th August, 1882).	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.	Whole District, (21st May, 1884).	Permitting the use of Nets with Mashes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the mesh, or by inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet.)
River Fergus, (26th June, 1882).	Prohibiting the fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Bock, on the River Fergus.	May River and Tributaries, (11th Feb., 1871).	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River May and tributaries during April and May in each year—Lough Corrib and Galway excepted.
River Fergus, (15th Dec., 1878).	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.	Killadea Bay, (3rd March, 1878).	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout in Killadea Bay by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Bank Point at Enniscorthy in the County of Wexford to Horn Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killadea outside into the southward of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together, in any way in the Bay of Killadea or in the same boat with fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Killadea it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net with sail and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water.
Malpas River, (1st March, 1871).	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Malpas, above Railwaybridge below Adon.	Sign River, (1st March, 1878).	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sign River, with any kind of Fish-hook secured in part or in whole, or otherwise.
River Malpas, (26th June, 1882).	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballylough, on the River Malpas.	Lough Dees, (26th March, 1871).	Prohibiting the use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Malpas River, (13th Sept., 1882).	Repealing By-Law dated the 11th October, 1864, prohibiting Drift Nets between Ferry Drove Bridge and Bridge of Adon; and in lieu thereof prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in that part of the Malpas River, between a line drawn across said River at the southern boundary of the Townland of Ballycroy in the West, to a suitably fixed line, in the opposite shore at the Townland of Clonsilla and the Old Bridge of Adon, all in the County of Limerick.	Upper or Fresh Water portions of District, (26th Oct., 1866).	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purposes of sale or fish or with intent to take fish, at any time of year, on or over the banks of lakes and upper or lower water portions of rivers, or in or over any part, (spring, streamlet), or pool (except a pool to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

APPENDIX No. 18—continued

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1889, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Ballyshannon District.—continued.		Calderine District.	
Essex River, (25th Feb., 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee in Salween of River Essex.	Long Neagh, (26th Feb., 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Net for the capture of Pollen.
Essex River, (21st June, 1873.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spooknet, or any other instrument of this like nature or device during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Essex situated between the Falls of Belisk and a line drawn from south across the River from the point of Castlewarden dam, by the Eastern point of the Mucklath, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.	Long Neagh, (21st April, 1868.)	Permitting Pollen to be taken by Trammel or Net Net composed of Thread or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten inches in the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knee to knee, from the 1st of March to the 15th August.
Lower Lough Erne, (26th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said lough, between Keshidan and Belisk, between 1st May and 1st day of June season in each year.	White Island, (17th Oct., 1870.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Easy Water, or Lough Erne, (26th June, 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round such mesh) such measurements being taken in the clear water of the said lough, within so much of the River Easy Water, or Lough Erne, as the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as is defined.	Tidal Waters, and Lough Neagh and Beg, (16th Dec., 1870.)	First. —Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, net, or coveys, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the Municipal of the Forward Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumnagilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Cross or Bannerman River, (24th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the Cross or Bannerman River, and within one mile upwards and downwards thereof.	Upper or Fresh Water portions of River in District, (2nd Nov., 1879.)	Second. —Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen in or on board any boat, net, or coveys, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Cross or Bannerman River, (26th Nov., 1880.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year on the banks of the Bannerman River and its tributaries, within the said District, any Spear, Lyster, Strucknet, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with net and line).		Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or Lough within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprises the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malinbeg in the County of Donegal, and the Forward Boundary between the Townlands of Drumnagilly and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lyster, Strucknet, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with net and line).
Essex River, (26th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee in Lough Fyfe and tidal portion of said River.	Long Neagh, (26th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollen, in or on board any boat, net, or coveys, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the season from Easter for Salmon, Trout, and Pollen, in said Lough Neagh.
Dumasson Lakes and Streams, (22nd April, 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knee to knee.	Black River, (26th Feb., 1870.)	Ballycastle District.
Tidal Waters, (26th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having nets for capture of Salmon, or Trout in or on board any boat, net, or coveys, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malin Head, in the County of Donegal and the Forward Boundary between the two lands of Drumnagilly and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, and the whole of the salween along said coast and stream, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.	Between Clough Head and Ballaghy Point, (26th April, 1872.)	Repealing Ordinances of Black River Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 6th Feb., 1864.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of River in District, (2nd Dec., 1879.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, between sunrise and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or Lough within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprises the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the Municipal of the Forward Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumnagilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lyster, Strucknet, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with net and line).	Total Waters, (26th June, 1878.)	Dundalk District.
		Total Waters, (19th April, 1880.)	Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of grosser mesh than 200 Yards in Dist part of the Sea Coast situated between Clough Head and Ballaghy Point, in the County of Louth.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Dublin.	Shorncliffe to Wicklow.	Between Elbow and Tulkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head, between 25th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 1st March.
2. Wexford.	Wicklow to Kils Bay, East of Dunmore Bay.	Between 15th September and 25th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 25th September and 1st April.
3. Waterford.	Kils Bay to Malinck Head.	" 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Malinck Head to Ballycotton.	" 21st August and 15th February.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton Head to Galley Head.	From Ballycotton to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head save in Brandon and Ardara Rivers, between 15th August and 15th February; for Brandon, between 15th August and 1st March; and for Ardara, between 21st August and 1st March.
6. Sligo.	Galley Head to Minne Head.	Between 15th September and 1st May, save in the Eam River, between 30th September and 1st May.
7. Down.	Minne Head to Crow Head.	Between 25th September and 1st May.
8. Kesh.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
9. Killybegs.	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Dunmore.	Between Dunmore Head and Inch Point, embracing the Blasket Islands and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 21st August and 1st May. Between Inch Point and Cloghan Point, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the River Main and its Tributaries, 25th July and 15th January. In River Main and its Tributaries, 15th September and 1st May. Between Cloghan Point and Belle Head, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 25th September and 1st May. Between Belle Head and Lamb Head, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between those two points, save the River Inny and the Waterville River and their Tributaries, 14th August and 1st May. In the River Inny and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, 25th September and 1st May. In Waterville River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, 15th July and 1st January.
10. Limerick.	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 21st July and 15th February, save River Cahan and Moine, and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Looy Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points. For River Cahan (above its Mouth) and Tributaries, between 21st August and 1st June. For Moine River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Looy Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May.
11. Galway.	Hags Head to Syne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway River and Lakes and Tributaries, which is between 21st August and 15th February.

NOTE.—The first section of the 25th & 26th Vols. p. 114, requires that shall not be fewer than 141 days Close Season in each February.
 WHEREAS CLOSE SEASONS.—By the 25th section of the 25th & 26th Vols. p. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be taken for or taken in any way, except by Single Rod and Line, between six of the clock on Saturday morning and six of the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
39, Ballinakil.	Slieve Head to Figea Point.	Between the 21st August and 16th February, save in Loughbeg and Curlewby Rivers and Estuaries. For Loughbeg and Curlewby Rivers and Estuaries, between 16th of September and 1st July.
40, Bangor.	Figea Point to Berrow Head.	Between 21st August and 16th February, save in Newry and Glannagh, Bannahoe and Owenjerry Rivers and Estuaries. For Newry River and Estuary, 21st August and 20th March; Glannagh River and Estuary, 16th September and 1st May; Bannahoe and Owenjerry River and Estuary, 21st August and 16th February.
41, Balloo.	Berrow to Coomacree.	Between 15th August and 16th March, save Falcumore and Esker Rivers, which is between 21st August and 1st June.
42, Sligo.	Coomacree to Mallegmore.	" 15th August and 4th February, save in the Tidal Waters, Rye River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January.
43, Balpennance.	Mallegmore to Roman.	" 15th August and 1st March, save River Robe and Tethinlet, which is between 16th September and 1st April.
44, Letterkenney.	Roman to Malin Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., for Tidal and for one mile above Tolway, save Omea or Bannam, and Glenshara Rivers, Trasnaweg Bay, and Omea and Omeatocker Rivers. For Omea or Bannam River, between 14th September and 15th April; for Glenshara, between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Trasnaweg Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Omea and Omeatocker Rivers, between 21st August and 1st June.
45, Londonderry.	Malin to Downhill Boundary.	Between 21st August and 16th April.
46, Coleraine.	Downhill Boundary to Portnah.	" 15th August and 4th February.
47, Ballyvaughan.	Portnah to Donaghadee.	" 15th September and 17th March.
48, Donaghadee.	Donaghadee to Clough Head.	Between Ballyvaughan Point in County Lond., and Donaghadee in County Down, including all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 16th September and 1st April. Between Clough Head and Ballyvaughan Point, County Lond., and the tidal part of all rivers flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th August and 16th February.
49, Donaghadee.	Clough Head to Skerries.	Between 4th August and 12th February.

* Pollen Fishing by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1888, for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Station to which Not allowed.	Description of Work.
61	Worcester, . . .	Harry Anne Little and Andrew Charles.	3 May, 1875.	Bolton.	1 Fixed draft set.
62	DOVE.	J. W. Stoddard.	10 May, 1875.	DOVE.	1 DOVE.
63	Sea off coast, on. Mayo.	William Little.	1 June, 1875.	DOVE.	1 Bag set.
64	Sea off coast, on. Mayo.	DOVE.	10 May, 1875.	DOVE.	1 DOVE.
65	Sea off coast, on. Mayo.	A. G. Patterson.	2 September, 1875.	Bolton.	1 DOVE.
66	DOVE.	DOVE.	DOVE.	DOVE.	1 DOVE.
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Feeding for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts.)

[illegible]

Issued in New Orleans, Mo. 18 cancelled, and Mo. 114 issued in New Orleans.

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1888, for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Flotilla in which Relieved.	Description of Rank &c.
108	Shannon.	Lord Anson.	19 November, 1871.	Limerick.	1 Ship's ast.
208	Do.	E. W. G. Boyce.	12 November, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
214	Do.	Colonel Vandenberg.	19 November, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	11 November, 1871.	Do.	2 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	18 November, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Benjamin Cox.	11 November, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	George Fennell.	1 August, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Robert Leslie.	26 April, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
123	Do.	James Kenny.	26 January, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
124	Do.	William Douglas Hulse.	27 May, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Charles Seaborn.	7 March, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Robert Leslie.	18 November, 1869.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Thomas V. Madden.	28 November, 1869.	Do.	2 Do.
128	Do.	Thomas Bice Allen.	1 February, 1871.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	18 November, 1870.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Stephen G. O'Brien.	17 March, 1870.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Frederic W. Holman.	28 April, 1869.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	See Major's General's Secretary of State for the War Department.	18 March, 1867.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	4 February, 1866.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	28 February, 1866.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	28 November, 1867.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	16 January, 1867.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
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160	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
180	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
181	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
182	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
183	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	16 February, 1872.	Do.	1 Do.

Total number of

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued

[illegible]

Certification: LSE.

APPENDIX No. 21.

RIVERS, the TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1886.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Adrigole, . . .	Adrigole Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
Asnagh, Clon., . .	Bodanaghy Bridge, between the townlands of Deagh and Asnagh.	27th November, 1871.
Asnaghagh, Clon., .	The barrier of stones at several side of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Clough- mashy and Cloughmashy.	27th November, 1871.
Banish, . . .	The Bridge at Banishogue, known as the Banishogue Bridge.	19th January, 1865.
Bass, . . .	The Down Stream end of Felling Weir, known as the Curra.	12th November, 1871.
Barrow, Cork, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Cork.	16th March, 1871.
Beechwater, . . .	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballyvally Gills and Ballyvally.	16th March, 1871.
Boyna, . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island in Oldbridge.	8th April, 1867.
Bride, . . .	Talbot Bridge Goss.	26th January, 1871.
Broadmeadow Water and Ward, or Swords river.	South-easterly point of the Big Moor in the townland of Leoda Hall Street.	8th August, 1868.
Carrigrohilly, Co. Cork	The Carrigrohilly Bridge, being the bridge immediately arrived at the Salmon Weir.	17th January, 1868.
Charlestown at Don- nell.	Carrigrohilly Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Don, . . .	The Mill Dam east below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	18th August, 1868.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Williamstown Weir.	25th May, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Adrigole Bridge.	25th November, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Foot Bridge above Donnell Bridge.	17th July, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Railway Bridge across said River.	16th May, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Midleton and Carrigrohilly.	16th June, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Road leading from Midleton to the Road leading from Midleton to Kinsale by a line drawn in continuation of said Midleton Road across River.	4th October, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennis.	9th April, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between town- lands of Quinlan and Donnell.	10th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Donnell and Donnell.	10th June, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Stream called and known by the name of the Gush-Gush between the townlands of Donnell and Donnell.	4th October, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Donnell's Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin.	10th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Lyons Weir.	25th May, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across river from a point on townland of Doon, at the road leading to Villersmore, to a point on the townland of Donnell.	10th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	A straight line drawn in a north-easterly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Donnell and Ballyvally.	10th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Adrigole Bridge.	8th November, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The dike at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	25th July, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir.	10th August, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The bridge across river known as the Ballyvally Bridge.	16th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adams Dam.	12th August, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Donnell and Ballyvally.	25th July, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Wooden Bridge at Donnell Mill.	10th June, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Doon's Bridge.	10th June, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The foot of the hill immediately below the Weir at Ballina.	10th June, 1867.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Donnell Bridge.	10th March, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Ballyvally Bridge on the High Road.	10th June, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corrally Mill Weir.	8th April, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Curra Bridge near Newmarket.	25th August, 1868.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Donnell's Bridge.	1st February, 1865.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo.	14th February, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	Doon's Bridge.	10th June, 1864.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	A line drawn seaward to and opposite to the west extremity part of the Coalbrook Weir.	10th March, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The mouth of river as defined 31st November, 1871, by a straight line drawn in a north- easterly direction across said river from a point on townland of Tulla to a point on town- land of Donnell.	8th February, 1871.
Doon, or Adrigole, . .	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge.	10th March, 1867.

No. I.

RIVER, the MOUTH of which has been defined in 1886, making, with those enumerated in previous Reports, 160 in number.

District.	Name of River.	Place Defined.
Galway, . . .	Kilgallen, . . .	Point on Map from Townland Bal- nass to point on Broadly, W.

No. II.

RIVER, the MOUTH of which has been redefined in 1886.

District.	Name of River.	Place Defined.
Coleraine, . . .	Burn, . . .	At extreme points of new moles.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

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APPENDIX No. 99

REPORT OF INQUIRIES held by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries into the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Net erected since last list published, in respect for 1881, to 31st December, 1882.

No.	Where Filed. Not checked.	Description of Fired Net.	Name of Person Manufacturing and Selling Fired Net.	Name of Owner of Fired Net, or of Agent to whom Net is stocked.	Parish.	Town.	County.	Judgment of Magistrate.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Magistrate appealed against.	Result of Appeal at Court of Queen's Bench.
456	New Stanton.	1 Fly Net.	John N. Hays.	John N. Hays.	Kilbride.	Glendora.	Glenn.	Hopk.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
457	Do.	1 Snake Net.	Frank W. Hildman.	Frank W. Hildman.	Kilbride.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	Appeal.	Legal.
458	Wentworth Bay, Cook Harbour.	1 Bag Net.	James Baggan.	James Baggan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
459	Wentworth Bay, New Stanton.	1 Snake Net.	John C. Bennett.	John C. Bennett.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
460	Do.	1 Snake Net.	A. Nell O'Neil.	A. Nell O'Neil.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
461	Do.	1 Snake Net.	E. W. C. Norman.	E. W. C. Norman.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
462	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
463	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
464	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
465	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
466	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
467	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
468	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
469	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
470	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
471	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
472	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
473	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
474	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
475	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
476	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
477	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
478	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
479	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
480	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
481	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
482	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
483	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
484	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
485	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
486	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
487	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
488	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
489	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
490	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
491	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
492	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
493	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
494	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
495	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
496	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
497	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—
498	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Legal.	16th Dec., 1894.	—	—

APPENDIX No. 22

VESSELS on the SECURITY of which LOANS have been made.

Country.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owners.	Loss.	Date of Loss.
Denla.	St. Patrick.	2175	John Murphy.	4	27th March, 1887.
"	"	2590	Edward Guehn.	100	7th May, 1887.
"	Flower of Ayrshire.	4548	Michael Quinn.	136	17th May, 1887.
"	Ellen and Mary.	6748	Frederick Smith.	40	17th July, 1887.
"	Maugh.	4101	John Keweenaw.	400	10th July, 1887.
"	Saint of the Sea.	4751	George Hutchinson.	100	21st July, 1887.
"	Sanborn.	4558	"	"	"
Wicklow.	Thos.	1718	James Conarty and Michael Keweenaw.	280	14th January, 1887.
"	Virgin.	3338	Lawrence and Michael Teale.	400	24th January, 1887.
"	Ball.	8174	Joseph Murphy.	100	24th January, 1887.
"	Newcastle Hall.	1778	Patrick Leahy.	100	24th January, 1887.
"	Archduke.	2750	James Keweenaw and Jan. Wepman.	200	24th January, 1887.
"	St. Veronica.	1650	Samuel Dunn.	100	24th January, 1887.
"	Dev.	554	Mark and Michael Keweenaw, and Michael Keweenaw.	100	24th December, 1887.
"	True Love.	1754	James Cook.	100	12th Feb. 1888.
"	Two Brothers.	3554	Matthew Maughan and Wm. Mackinn.	100	17th Feb. 1888.
"	St. John.	8111	James, William, James (Jr.) and Peter Chas.	600	30th November, 1887.
"	Myrtal Rose.	3750	James, Anthony and Henry Murray.	100	10th September, 1888.
York.	Enterprise.	3841	Reverend.	400	10th February, 1887.
"	John.	3700	Andrew Pearson, Joseph Alcock, Michael Alcock, John Fleming, James M. George.	100	16th September, 1887.
"	Maid of Gorse.	2658	Edmund Murphy, John Roche, Timothy Whelan, John Sullivan, Michael Cogh, and Edmund Roche.	600	10th July 1887.
London.	St. Michael.	3048	John Gyle.	400	16th February, 1887.

APPENDIX No. 24

VESSELS on which MORTGAGES have been taken as COLLATERAL SECURITY for LOANS

Country.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Registered Owner.	Tons.	Date of Loss.
Cork (I. & C. F. F.).	Kate.	3730	John Beggs and Charles Beggs, Jns.,	4	1918 January, 1918.
"	Waterwitch, S.S.	1540	J. H. G. Newnham.	219	1918 April, 1918.
"	(S. M. M. F.).	1540	Leontida Borne and Timothy Duggan.	430	1918 January, 1918.
"	(S. M. M. F.).	1540	Thomas Barry Barry.	428	1918 September, 1918.
"	Alma.	2540	Polack Barry.	428	1918 April, 1918.
"	(S. & C. F. F.).	1540	Dennis Dwyer and William Woadley.	145	1918 September, 1918.
"	State of the Sea.	4790	William Adams, Timothy Beggs, and William Jns.	360	1918 March, 1918.
Dublin.	St. Bridget.	3740	Michael and Thomas Sullivan.	360	1918 December, 1918.
"	Willa.	4730	George Smith.	430	1918 February, 1918.
"	(S. M. M. F.).	4730	Michael O'Brien.	240	1918 August, 1918.
Key.	Prince Consort.	2070	Dennis Barry otherwise Barry.	300	1918 June, 1918.
Shanghai (S. & C. F. F.).	S. Jackson, S.S.	3737	George H. Linley.	320	1918 April, 1918.
Wales.	Carolina.	4730	James Adams.	410	1918 July, 1918.
"	William.	4730	Thomas Mitchell.	430	1918 February, 1918.
Widow (I. & C. F. F.).	Pevensey.	4730	Matthew Smith.	300	1918 February, 1918.

ARTICLE
No. 24.

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationary Office, by ALLEN, TOWN & Co. (Limited), 21, 22, & 23, Abingdon-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.